The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1880—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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PRESIDENTIAL.

The Democracy Virtually Give Up the Fight in the State of Maine,

And Most of Their Speakers Are Being Sent to Indiana,

While Prominent Republicans Promise to Repeat the Maine Dose.

Tammany and Anti-Tammany Make One More Effort to Fraternize,

And Have Chosen a Conference Committee to Talk Matters Over.

Statistics Which Put the South Carolina Census Figures in a Queer Light.

The Increase in Population Accompanied by a Marked Decrease in Wealth.

MAINE.

AN ASTONISHER PROMISED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 30.—The Kennebec *Journal* to-day, in reviewing the campaign, says: "The race is not doubtful, but we must not be content with simply electing our ticket. We must send the majority high among the thousands, swelling it by every vote that can be got by the greatest activity and good management that can be brought to its support. The bugle-note of victory this year must be one that will electrify the whole Union. The last week has been one of telling work. The State is ablaze with enthusiasm for the Republican ticket. In the character of the speakers, the numbers of the meetings held, and the extensive crowds which have attended them, the canvass of the past week stands unrivaled. The State has been so carefully mapped and spotted with speakers that all important points have been reached.

THE RESULTS HAVE BEEN GLORIOUS.

Republicans have been aroused to intense activity all over the State. Those who had wandered away from the Republican fold are returning, and many who have voted against us in years past will cast their votes to condemn the crime of Garcelon and his Council and against a Solid South. Young men who are about to cast their first vote will generally cast it on the side of a free ballot and an honest count. Few of them will stain their hands at their entrance into political life by voting for Plaisted, and to indorse the counting-out villains. From all parts of the State come the most cheering reports. The interest of temperance, engineered and carried on by Democratic capital, and for Democratic ends, has resulted in sinking its movers in disgrace, and stirring up a more earnest and profound feeling among honest temperance men for the support of the Republican cause. The announcement of Mr. Gove, Fusion ex-Secretary of State, is having a powerful effect upon the Republican Greenbackers. His letter

RINGS LIKE A TRUMPET

over the State, calling upon the Greenbackers to beware of the Democracy, and rally to the Republican standard. The quiet but sure work among the voters is producing grand results. There is no agency more effective than individual effort right down among the voters at their homes, and at the school-district meetings. The present week will be one of unparalleled effort in the State. As the voters begin to realize that the election will sound the key-note of the National struggle, they become thoroughly interested. As goes Maine on the 13th of September, so goes the Nation in November."

TRYING TO FUSE.

TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Tammany and anti-Tammany clans were in session to-day to see what terms they could come to. There was no definit outcome, but it was made clear that the Irving Hall faction feel very sore and bitter, and will refuse to give Tammany the lion's share. The Republicans seem to like their opponents' maneuvering. Thus Col. Hooker, Assistant Secretary of the Republican National Committee, said of the action of the Faulkner Committee: "It was first-rate. The more you consolidate your opposition the better your chance of winning."

"That is curious logic."

"Not at all. In some campaigns it requires a great stimulus to spur men on to the combat. Now we know whom we have to fight. Previously we did not. There will be no laggards this time in the party. Every man is notified that he must now come to his post, so that we may move in a solid column against the enemy. This patchwork of Tammany and anti-Tammany is to me the most hopeful sign of our successes."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Irving Hall this afternoon sent to Tammany Hall a series of resolutions looking to and proposing a conference to adjust differences existing. The communication was responded to by Tammany, who appointed a committee of eleven to confer with a similar one from Irving Hall Wednesday evening.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOW THEY DISPOSE OF REPUBLICAN GATHERINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The Columbia (S. C.) *Register* has a special dispatch from Abbeville, showing the Democrats have begun their peculiar method of campaign work. The Abbeville Republicans had met in county convention, to select delegates to the State Convention. The special gives the result:

> ABBEVILLE, S. C., Aug. 28.—The Radicals are in session nominating delegates to the State Convention. There is a slim turnout. The stores are closed, and the Democrats will attend.
>
> Later—The meeting was captured by the Democrats. Col. Cothran and Wellingford, an Elector on the Greenback ticket of Indiana, made speeches and the Rads dispersed.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The Washington *Republican*, whose editor, Mr. Thompson, was long a resident of South Carolina, but was compelled to leave the State on account of his Republicanism, will to-morrow publish an article which logically shows that the South Carolina census is fraudulent, unless it is to be conceded that 1,000,000 people (population as now returned in round numbers) can live in a less number of houses, and use a smaller number of horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep than are required by 700,000 people. According to the published census returns, South Carolina has increased her population since 1870 291,218, being an increase since 1870 of about 42 per cent. In the same time to correspond with the increase in population there should have been an increase in the value of her real and personal property. Instead of this being so, if we may trust the official reports, there has been

A DECREASE IN WEALTH

almost as remarkable as the reported increase in population. From a comparison of the report of the Auditor of South Carolina for 1870 with the Controller-General's report for 1880, it appears that notwithstanding the pretended increase of population there has been a decrease in the value of land to the amount of $23,076,892, a decrease in the number of buildings of 2,610, and a decrease in their value of $7,768,378, being a total decrease in the value of all real estate not in towns and cities of $30,845,270. The taxable value of real estate in cities and towns has declined according to the same reports from $34,446,874 in 1869 to $25,588,271 in 1879, a decrease of $9,858,603. The total decrease in value of all the real estate in ten years is therefore $40,703,873. It will be seen from these figures that the 996,824 inhabitants of 1879 live in 2,610 fewer houses than the 705,606 inhabitants of 1869. The fact is also apparent that these houses are worth $7,768,378 less than were the greater number returned in 1869. It is thus evident that while very great attention has been paid to the production of 'population, there has been no time to build houses or keep them in repair. In the same time the taxable value of all personal property in the State is reduced from $63,106,720 in 1869 to $36,574,758 in 1879, a loss in ten years of $26,531,862. Yet the North is asked to believe that the census returns are honest, and that South Carolina has increased in population 42 per cent during that same period.

WASHINGTON.

CENSUS FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The last complaint at the Census Office is that a great many of the clerks are incompetent. This is due to the fact that the Superintendent of the Census was overwhelmed by Democratic Congressmen who insisted that their favorits should be put in office. There are a great many ex-Confederates in the Census Office, placed there upon the recommendation of Democratic Congressmen. It is not known that threats were made that the appropriation should not be given unless Democrats received the places, but it is certain that the Democratic members of the Census Committees of the two Houses have a considerable number of their favorits in the employ of the Bureau. Ex-Confederates, of course, have not been placed upon the important work of investigating the South Carolina fraud. Gen Walker, it is said, contemplates removing a number of inefficient clerks within a short time. He is reported to have said to-day that nothing upon which official action could be taken with respect to any frauds had yet been discovered. Whatever Gen. Walker's public utterances may be, it is certain that those in the Bureau who know most about the returns are satisfied that upon their face many of the South Carolina returns indicate fraud.

MAINE.

Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, now speaking in Maine, has written a letter from Hancock County, from which the following is an extract: "Maine will go Republican. The Fusionists are now on the run. The great steal will cause many well-meaning men who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket to go for Davis. I have just canvassed the strongest Democratic towns in this county, and know what I am speaking about. My opinion is that Davis' majority will far exceed the most sanguine expectations. Fusion does not fuse, and fraud will meet its just reward."

A prominent Southern Democrat who has been speaking in Maine, and who has just returned, said to some friends to-day that the Democrats had abandoned all hope of carrying Maine, and that the outside speakers are to be withdrawn; that no more money is to be sent there; that fusion is a failure, and that the Committee is now to concentrate all its efforts on Indiana. The same gentleman said that the Democrats also had very little hope of carrying Connecticut.

INDIANA.

Secretary Thompson, who has just returned from Indiana, speaks very hopefully of Republican prospects in that State, and expressed no doubt that the Republicans will succeed. He assigns a great many reasons for this hope, among them an excellent Republican organization, dissatisfation with English, and the fact that influential Democrats in considerable numbers are abandoning the Democratic ticket.

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Whig* (Readjuster) denounces John G. Barbour, nominee for Congress in the Eighth Virginia District, as "a railroad ringster," and says that when Meade, the attorney of Barbour's Railroad Company, failed to get the nomination Barbour came to the front. The *Whig* charges that the Funder lenders Wickham, Echols, Buford, and Barbour compose a railroad ring working together for their own ends.

SENATOR WALLACE,

of Pennsylvania, is here to-day to endeavor to put new life into the Democratic Congressional Committee. He says that from this time it is his purpose to distribute a vast quantity of documents. Special attention will be paid to Indiana. Senator Wallace expresses confidence in Democratic success, although he does not hunt with a brass band.

SANGUINE DICK.

Richard Merrick, however, one of Tilden's counsel before the Electoral Commission, who has just returned from Maine, is the most enthusiastic Democrat who has yet appeared here. He promises the Democrats Maine by a considerable majority, Indiana certain, and even Ohio. He even tells the Committee that the Fusion union in Maine is perfect, and that everything is hopeful. Mr. Merrick's report seems to be a sample of the reports upon which the Democracy is basing its confidence.

WILL HANG OUT THEIR BANNER.

The Congressional Republican Committee has succeeded in making arrangements with the Republican occupant of the adjacent house so that the Garfield and Arthur banner will be displayed to-morrow from the Republican headquarters, notwithstanding the protests of the Democratic occupants of the house from which on Saturday the ropes were ordered to be taken down.

A WHITE WOMAN

has been placed in charge of the ladies' retiring room of the Senate in place of the widow of a colored ex-Union soldier who was recently removed.

UNTRUE.

Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, in a recent speech said that the men who brought on the War have retired from public life, and the actors of to-day are young men born either during or since the War, and could not have participated in the Rebellion. He also declared that no man in Congress to-day was a leader or actor at that time, for many of them were boys of 18 or 20. An examination of the rolls of the two Houses of Congress shows that notwithstanding Jonas' declaration 38 per cent of the Democrats in each branch of Congress were connected with the Confederate cause; that most of these had already been in public life, and that scarcely any of them were under age when the War was begun. As to their present fidelity to the Union that is a matter to which there may be difference of opinion.

One of the last Democratic denials of facts which are troubling them relates to the claim of a Rebel soldier named Hanna, lately filed in the Pension Office. It has been explained that he was induced to make this claim by Republicans who desired to use the application for political effect. The Charleston *News* has given several editorials to the history of the case, and tries hard to establish the charge that Hanna was trapped into the matter. It appears from his own statement, however, that he opened the case by writing to a Washington claim-agent whose advertisement he saw, and which read as follows:

> Pensions—Any wound or injury, or any disease, however slight the disability, entitles a soldier of the late War to a pension. Apply at once. Thousands are yet entitled to pensions by the new law to begin back at the day of discharge.

He then wrote to ask if the law covered both the North and South. In reply he was informed that his claim was probably good, and asked to fill up a blank. The agent had only loyal Southern regiments in mind, and so on receiving the application wrote asking if the Fifteenth South Carolina, Hanna's regiment, was a loyal regiment. Hanna says he replied that it was, as he thought "loyal" meant "lovely"; that the cause he had been fighting in was "loyal," and he thinks so still, and that the man who won't stand up for his friends is no man at all. This is Hanna's own statement, and out of this the Democrats have manufactured the explanation that he was tricked into filing his claim.

MR. ENGLISH

has written to the Democratic Committee that it will not be necessary for them to furnish any money for "election expenses in Indiana," as he will supply all that is found to be needed.

HIS OLD LOVE.

THE HON. I. C. SLOAN, OF MADISON, WIS., RETURNS TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30.—The Hon. I. C. Sloan, of the firm of Sloan, Stevens & Morris, of this city, who was the Republican member of Congress from the old Fourth District for two terms, and who when Greeley ran for President supported him, and who has since that time acted with the Democratic party, being Assistant Attorney-General under his brother, A. Scott Sloan, during the Taylor Administration, was elected by the Republicans Saturday night as a delegate to the Congressional Convention for the Second District. Mr. Sloan not only avows his intention of voting for Garfield and the whole Republican ticket, but stands ready to aid the Republican party by his oratorical powers, and will make Garfield speeches during the campaign. This announcement is like a bombshell in the ranks of the Democracy. Mr. Sloan is a very prominent lawyer, a gifted speaker, and a high-toned gentleman. He will aid greatly the Republican cause in this State.

THE SOUTH.

DEMOCRATIC HOPES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A letter received at the National Republican headquarters from a gentleman at Ferdnandina, Fla., whose name is withheld, says:

> It is not generally known that there is a fixed and growing impression among the late slaveholders that the election of a Democratic President is surely to be followed by measures looking to the reimbursement of all who lost their slave property by the emancipation. Some time since a young lady from the vicinity of Gainesville, in this State (a wealthy region where large slaveholders flourished before the War), was visiting a lady friend in this city, when the conversation taking a political turn, this young lady assured her friend: "We all expect to get paid for every one of our niggers set free by the Yankees when Hancock is elected." She went on to state that this lively hope had occasioned earnest search among the old rubbish for records containing the ages and names of slaves owned by each planter, and where these were lost they were supplementing the lack of them by affidavits of those who had been overseers and neighbors. There is not the least doubt that such expectation is deeply seated, and will speedily pervade all classes who held slaves. I have never got a slaveholder to admit that the emancipation of his slaves was not an outrage on his rights of property that ought to be made good by the Government.
>
> SOUTHERN "LOYALTY."
>
> It is worth while to investigate the loyalty of the young Southern men, by ascertaining how many of the military companies at the South armed with United States arms, and having their accoutrements furnished by the United States Government, carry a United States flag or have one about their armories. There are cases where the members of such companies have cut away the plate marked "U. S.," and substituted some symbol of their lost cause marked "C. S. A." We have two companies here, one of infantry and one of artillery, and neither have ever owned, used, or carried a flag. I know these are little things, but straws show which way the wind blows, and the loyal Northern soldier ought to know these things, especially if he is in danger of voting for the Democratic candidate for President.

SOUTHERN SCHEMES.

WILL NORTHERN MEN AID IN CARRYING THEM OUT?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 30.—The formal opening of the Republican campaign, Saturday evening, was a big success. Although the weather was very unfavorable, the Republican headquarters were crowded with enthusiastic Republicans, and there is no fear but that old Winnebago will do her duty in November. Stephen A. Douglas was very humorous in his recital of the reasons why he could not be a Democrat, and also the reasons why he was a Republican. The crowd was very much amused, and in turn was deeply moved by the recital of the crimes of ex-Rebels that had come under his own observation while living in the South. The bloody shirt, he said, was still red and warm with the blood of citizens of the South who dared to be Republicans. Mr. Tuthill also made some excellent points, and held the crowd until nearly 11 o'clock.

Now, in view of the fact that the Southern people have resorted to such unjust means to make the Democratic party solid through so large a portion of the Union, in order to accomplish by the ballot what they failed to accomplish by the bullet, there must be a large falling-off from the Democratic party of the North, especially those who have the good of the whole people at heart. Anarchy and despotism must be the legitimate fruit when minorities are allowed to rule by force; and, if that policy should be indorsed by a popular election this fall, would it be very hard work hereafter to steal the State of Maine, as they came very near doing, or the State of Indiana, or any State where they have the full set of machinery for doing it? Is any Northern Democrat or Republican fool enough to suppose that, if the South, with the aid of a few States of the North, obtains control of the Government this fall, through the means they have employed heretofore, they will not always hereafter keep control through the same means? "But," says the Northern Democrat, "they can't do that." The answer will be, They have done it, and by the same means can do it again. What they obtain through the sufferance of the Northern people, without money or National power, can be held with the Treasury full of money and all the National power, which they will appropriate to themselves. They can remove Presidents, as they have done before more than once. They removed Lincoln, and attempted to remove Seward; and they can remove Hancock should he be in their way. William H. English,—the man who was the author of the celebrated English bill in Lecompton times, wherein he required 45,000 more inhabitants to admit Kansas as a free State than as a slave State,—this man English, who attempted this great wrong upon the State of Kansas, would not hesitate to carry out any fraud to perpetuate power.

The old fight is still going on, in which these Southern States lost $3,000,000,000 of what they called property. Does any one suppose they will not take their pay as soon as they have the power to do it? Does any one suppose they will not remove all obstacles that stand in their way? The stake they are playing for is too large to be trifled with. In 1860 it was slavery on one side and the life of the Nation on the other; to-day it is thousands of millions of money on one side, and the Nation with a big N on the other. One party to the race have already forced themselves, by violating all the principles of republican government and popular election, two-thirds of the way in the race; will Northern Democrats help to consummate their purpose, accept the fruit, and be a party in this bold robbery of life and political liberty? Remember, a good man said, "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

H. H. PALMER.

NOTES.

SENATOR CONKLING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—A prominent Republican politician of this city has received a letter from Senator Conkling, in which he states that he will deliver one speech in Wisconsin during the present campaign, either in Milwaukee or Madison.

THAT REBEL FLAG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The display of a Rebel flag from a private residence near the stand at the Democratic meeting here last week is giving the local Hancock managers much annoyance. The denial they have pointed to meet this case is to assert that a Rebel flag carried in the procession is false, but no one claimed that this flag was in the procession. That it was displayed as first stated there is no doubt. Two gentlemen of prominence whose attention was called to it went to the house where it hung especially to examine it, and it was upon their report that it was beyond question a Rebel flag that the statement about it was made public.

CHAIRMAN GOVE AGAIN A REPUBLICAN.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 27.—The Hon. E. H. Gove, Chairman of the Greenback State Committee, Greenback candidate for Congress in the First District in 1878, and Secretary of State under Gov. Garcelon, has written the following letter:

> BIDDEFORD, Aug. 26, 1880.—*Gentlemen of the Greenback State Committee:* I hereby surrender my membership of your organization and withdraw. Hereafter I shall act with the Republican party. No one can more sincerely than myself regret the necessity that compels this step. The original end sought through a new party was currency reform; its present aim is "to beat the Republican party." The first issue called thousands out; the second issue sends them back. Against the will and calmer judgment of true men, the persistent and tireless Democracy have dragged the Greenback party into this false position. I find it no longer an independent organization. Its forces, as now directed, are one with the "Solid South," a factor in the struggle for Democratic supremacy. Of this party Solon Chase says: "They now stand upon the hardest kind of hard-money platform, and the Bourbon rule in the South, where they have their own way, is a disgrace to the civilization of any country." A "Solid South" is the boast of the Northern Democrats; it should be their shame and confusion. It is not a community of ideas begotten of free discussion; it is the harmony of fear, the unity of terrorism, cemented in blood. Now we are united by fusion with this criminal and dangerous Solid South. The young, pure blood of the Greenback party is to be transfused into the frame of this dying desperado. I can see nothing of advancement to Greenback principles in this alliance, so fraught with national peril. I believe that the interest and the good of the country are best served by the defeat of the Democratic party. That I may contribute to that end in the most immediate and direct manner, I go to the Republican party. I am yours,
>
> E. H. GOVE, Chairman.

SUICIDE.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—This morning J. S. Morgan, senior member of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., job printers and bookbinders, of Cincinnati, arrived in Cleveland, and went to the Forest City House, where he took dinner. After taking dinner, Morgan went to St. Clair Place, corner of St. Clair and Ontario streets, and in the parlor of which house he obtained an interview with a Miss Laehers, a young woman who has been boarding at St. Clair Place for some time. The conversation was confined chiefly to the discussion of a note for $2,000 which it seems Miss Laehers held against Morgan. Finally, Morgan arose from his seat, saying that Miss Laehers had better send her note to Cincinnati, as there would be a meeting of his creditors to-morrow. Morgan then went to the other side of the room, pulled a revolver from his pocket, placed the weapon to his head, and fired. The ladies screamed as Morgan fell to the floor, and help soon arrived, and Morgan was conveyed to a room adjacent to the parlor, where he died this evening. Financial troubles are undoubtedly the cause of his foolish act. The firm of which he was the head are indebted to Snyder & Hughes, of Cincinnati, for about $12,000. Morgan had given his note for rent for store-rooms on Home street, and is understood to be individually indebted to Cincinnati banks in a sum which would place his total indebtedness at between $30,000 and $40,000, which his printing material would not satisfy. An intimate friend of his in this city to-day says an early assignment of the firm is inevitable.

Morgan is the man whose family figures in the best society of Cincinnati. He is 35 years of age, and some time ago married a beautiful young country girl, but their union was never blessed with children, and he adopted a child, which, together with his wife, constitute his family. The affair causes quite a sensation here. Back of it all is supposed to be a scandal in which Miss Laehers figures prominently.

Mrs. Morgan, wife of James S. Morgan, of Cincinnati, arrived to-night, having been telegraphed for by Mrs. Lear. Mrs. Morgan was overwhelmed with grief on learning how she had suddenly become widowed. It is stated by a friend of all the parties, who had come here as mediator, to obtain the note which Mrs. Lear held, that the relation between Morgan and Mrs. Lear in the nature of a scandal was the motive to the suicide in addition to financial embarrassment; that he upbraided her for leaving him; that she called him to a window and showed a dagger, whereupon he said, "If that's your game," and shot himself.

LAFAYETTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 30.—John W. Browning, aged 42, and one of the most respected citizens of Dayton, this county, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the heart. Browning owned a gristmill, and got up about 3 o'clock this morning and went to the mill. An hour or two after, when his chief miller arrived, he found Browning seated in a chair in the office with a revolver in his hand. On nearing him the miller was shocked to find that his employer was quite dead, having shot himself as narrated. The deceased was in the city Thursday, and said that a carbuncle on the back of his neck had set him well-nigh crazy, so much so that at times he hardly knew what to do with himself. He was security, however, for another, and the debt, being about due, and necessary for him to pay, he became depressed in mind, and many think this led to the fatal shooting. He leaves a widow and four children.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 30.—The Rev. D. M. De Hughes, a Methodist minister of Cinnaminson, N. J., and the *Christian Herald* at that place, jumped from a ferry-boat while crossing from Camden to Philadelphia at 12 o'clock to-night, and was drowned. He left his pocketbook, in which was a letter addressed to G. B. Lloyd, of Cinnaminson.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 30.—A woman of the town, who has had the names of Mary Uting and Jennie Wilson, also called "Babe," who came here from No. 303 South Clark street, Chicago, committed suicide by taking morphine, and died at 10 this evening. Very little is known about her here. An inquest will be held.

ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—Mary Lou Campbell, victim of the mock marriage which caused her ruin, suicided here to-day by taking twenty grains of morphine.

TANNER OUTDONE.

A Man in Grand Rapids, Mich., Fasts for Sixty-three Days.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 30.—One Mack Perow, living just north of this city, some two months ago became possessed of the idea that he had a cancer in his stomach and could not eat. He refused all food, and could not be persuaded to take any sustenance except some sweetened water occasionally, and once one teaspoonful of ice-cream. He thus lived sixty-three days, and died late Saturday night. An autopsy made to-day found that his stomach, bowels, liver, lungs, heart, etc., were all perfectly sound and healthy, and that his whole trouble was in his brain. His abstinence from food is perfectly established, also the length of time he fasted. He was formerly a carpenter in the employ of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Roberts' Force Approaching Candahar by Slow Marches.

His Supplies Plenty and His Troops in Excellent Condition.

Ayoob Khan Reported to Have Withdrawn from the Siege of the City.

The Porte Will Make No Further Concessions on the Greek Question.

Reports Regarding the English Crops Generally of a More Favorable Nature.

The French Government to Move Upon Unauthorized Religious Bodies To-Day.

AFGHANISTAN.

GEN. STEWART.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Simla dispatch says the retirement of Gen. Stewart's force has been practically completed without injury to the health of the troops and in perfect order.

CANDAHAR.

The garrisons of Khelati, Khitzai, and Candahar will increase Gen. Roberts' force to 15,000 men. Of these, 1,000 will probably remain in the citadel of Candahar, leaving 14,000 available for attack on Ayoob Khan.

A Quettah dispatch dated to-day says: "News from Candahar is to the 26th inst. When Ayoob Khan learned of Gen. Roberts' approach he abandoned the investment of Candahar, and took a position with his whole force on the Argandab River. Gen. Phayre's advance has occupied Gatai. Gen. Phayre himself will march for Candahar to-night. The troops are pushing forward with marvelous rapidity."

SUPPLIES PLENTY.

Gen. Roberts in his message to Lord Hartington says he arrived at Khelat-Ghilzai on the 23d. He had abundant supplies, and could make his forage last until the 1st of September. He would rest on the 24th and start on the 25th, and hoped to telegraph from Candahar by the 29th. Gen. Roberts left Ghuzne the 16th, and had marched 136 miles in eight days. His march had been unopposed. He had obtained plenty of supplies and forage, and the cavalry and artillery horses were in good order. During the march one British soldier, four Sepoys, and six camp-followers died. Three Sepoys and five followers were missing, and it was feared they had been murdered.

MOVING SLOWLY.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for India, announced that he had a message from Gen. Roberts dated Khelat-Ghilzai, Aug. 23, stating that he would start on the 24th, and by easy stages expected to be twenty miles from Candahar on the 29th. The troops were in good health and spirits.

KURRACHEE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times* has the following from Calcutta: "Kurrachee is in a very unsettled state, but no danger is feared unless Candahar falls or Gen. Roberts is defeated."

TURKEY.

A NOTE TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Constantinople correspondent says: "The Porte is preparing a fresh note to the Powers, making a distinct offer respecting the cession of territory to Greece, declaring in firm language the impossibility of going further, and throwing upon the Powers the responsibility for the rejection of this offer."

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that it is probable the Porte will be able to cede Dulcigno in the course of the present week.

CANNOT BE REOPENED.

In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, said the Powers are considering the rejoinder to the Porte's last note about Montenegro. Meantime they have ordered a number of men-of-war to rendezvous at Ragusa. The Powers, he said, have informed the Porte that the decision of the Berlin Conference on the Greek question cannot be reopened, and have also presented a note to the Porte urging reform in Armenia.

WILL BE BARRED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.—The European Powers will not invite Turkey to participate in the proposed naval demonstration. They will invite her only to furnish military assistance if required.

UNFOUNDED.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Aug. 30.—It is declared in well informed circles that the announcement of the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Servia and Bulgaria is unfounded.

FRANCE.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Government, as soon as the Chambers resume, will introduce a bill for the sale of that portion of the crown jewels not considered of artistic value, and estimated to be worth 7,500,000 francs. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the purchase of works of art.

DUELS.

Since the beginning of the year there have been 140 duels in France.

FINANCIAL.

TORONTO, Aug. 30.—A special from London says the Province of Quebec Mortgage Bank has been founded by the Bank of Paris with a capital of 25,000,000 francs. The first issue is to be 5,000,000 francs.

FOLLOWING HYACINTHE.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—At the marriage of the Abbe Laine, until recently a priest of the Diocese of Mans, with Mme. Wochese, Pere Hyacinthe warned them that they must be prepared to encounter persecution.

THE JESUITS.

The newspapers announce that the police will to-morrow visit the Jesuit scholastic institutions throughout France to execute the decrees against unauthorized congregations. At a Jesuit establishment in Dijon to-day the police found only one regular priest, who is new director of the establishment, and one Jesuit representing the society in its civil capacity, as proprietor of the building. It is believed that the police will find all the establishments of the society similarly evacuated.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Three weeks of fine weather has proved of the utmost value to all grain crops, and greatly forwarded harvest operations. The absence of bright sunshine, however, has made this work rather slow in all the later districts, whilst in the southern and southeastern districts the bulk of it has been completed. Complaints continue of mildew in wheat. Some early thrashings are not very satisfactory. A quantity of new English wheat has already been marketed in London and the country, and samples show much better quality than last season. Prices ranged from 44 shillings for white to 43 shillings to 45 shillings for red. The demand for foreign, although slightly improved by lighter shipments cabled from America, has been mostly inactive, and Monday's decline has not been recovered. It would be unwise to predict that prices have reached the lowest point, as a period is approaching when imports are at the heaviest; but the tendency at the close of the week was rather to arrest the downward movement. Barley had slow sale. Oats were fairly active. Maize was occasionally three pence higher. Sales of English wheat for the week were 12,229 quarters at 44s 1d, against 17,750 quarters at 48s 1d for the corresponding period last year.

"The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Aug. 21 were: Wheat, 1,797,066 cwt; flour, 186,147 cwt."

GREAT BRITAIN.

GOLD FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day, $740,000, goes to America.

WOOL SALES.

At the wool sales to-day a fair spirit was manifested, but prices were unchanged. Nine thousand bales were sold, chiefly New South Wales, Victorian, and New Zealand.

APPOINTMENT.

Viscount Enfield is appointed Under Secretary for India.

THE GAME BILL.

In the House of Lords the Ground Game bill passed to its second reading by a vote of 68 to 30. The Lords acted on the advice of Lord Beaconsfield, who advocated considerable amendments in committee rather than rejection, as, though he objected to the bill, he thought the Lords would be taking up a feeble position when on the eve of a constitutional struggle in joining issue with the Commons on such a secondary question.

THE FRIGATE WYOMING.

The United States steam-frigate Wyoming arrived at Leghorn on the 27th inst.

THE CONSTABULARY VOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—In the House of Commons to-night the debate on the Constabulary vote was resumed. Parnell asked if Forster, in the event of the landlords continuing to abuse their power, would advise the summoning of Parliament during the recess to pass a law protecting tenants. Mr. Forster did not expect that it would be necessary during the winter to ask Parliament to pass a coercion bill or interfere for the protection of tenants; but if he were convinced that the law as it stood was an instrument of injustice, he would not be an instrument for enforcing it. The constabulary vote, after brief debate, passed,—105 to 76. The House shortly after passed all the remaining votes of estimates.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A LIVELY CONTEST OVER THE CHINESE QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 30.—The Chinese steamer Wo Chung arrived this afternoon from Canton, via Honolulu. She landed about 450 passengers at Honolulu. It will depend on the instructions of her commander relative to the length of his stay in port whether she will pay extra duties and discharge her cargo at once, or await the action of the United States Government on the subject.

By files of the Honolula papers it appears that a lively contest has been going on lately in the island with regard to the Chinese question. The pro-Chinese party, headed by C. and A. R. Celso Morens, evidently succeeded in capturing King Kalakaua, although the great majority of the Legislature, the better portion of the foreign and native population, and the press strongly opposed them. The King dissolved two Cabinets opposed to his wishes, and formed a third headed by Moreno. Meantime the leading commercial interests signed petitions to the foreign Ministers and other officials, and brought so strong a pressure to bear that the King found it necessary to withdraw from his position, and Moreno and his confrères, after five days' lease of power, gave up their portfolios. The principal point of issue was the question of subsidizing a line of Chinese steamers, Moreno having been sent to the islands to further their designs.

GERMANY.

JOINING THE TURKISH SERVICE.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Five Prussian officers of the general staff, comprising representatives of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and gen d'armerie, with the sanction of the German Government and War Office, have finally accepted appointments in the service of the Sultan of Turkey, and will leave soon for Constantinople. Some civil functionaries are expected to follow.

BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck went to Potsdam yesterday and visited the Prince and Princess of Bulgaria, who returned the visit at Berlin to-day, remaining some time at the residence of the Chancellor.

STILL OBSTINATE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Constantinople dispatch says there is no sign of inclination on the part of the Porte to abandon the policy of obstinate resistance.

RADOWITZ.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Berlin dispatch says Baron Radowitz is expected in Berlin shortly to report on the state of affairs in France.

ROUMANIA.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: Prince Bismarck and the Prince of Roumania have discussed the advisability of making Roumania a kingdom. Germany favors this step.

RUSSIA.

SKOBELEFF.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch dated Teheran, Sunday, says: It is rumored that Gen. Skobeleff, in command of the Tekke expedition, has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

SKOBELEFF'S EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: It is confidently stated that Gen. Skobeleff has only 2,500 men. It may be presumed that offensive operations on a large scale are not likely for some time.

VARIOUS.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—Floods greatly damaged houses and lands in Guadalajara, Alhama, Calatayud, Almanza, Granada, Tarca, Ourcia, and Alicante. No loss of life reported.

SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 30.—The Hon. Mr. Sprigg, Premier of the Cape Ministry, telegraphs from Basutoland: "I have traveled through the disturbed district without an escort, and have had an interview with Letsea, the principal Chief. He has summoned the Chiefs and head men to meet next week when, matters will be brought to an issue. The excitement has subsided."

PROPOSED AMNESTY.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—On the occasion of the expected birth of an heir to the throne, the Government will grant an amnesty to Cuban insurgent leaders now imprisoned in Spain.

A PAPAL CONCESSION.

ROME, Aug. 30.—The Pope has assented to the proposal that a portion of the French Jesuits should form a society for the propagation of the faith in Central Africa.

YELLOW-FEVER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Dr. C. W. Rice, Inspector of the National Board of Health, at Vicksburg, telegraphs that he has taken five sick people from off the tow-boat Raven which arrived Saturday evening from New Orleans, but that the boat proceeded up the river against his protest. The health authorities here are on the alert, and the Raven will not be permitted to land at this port.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 30.—The Ohio State Fair commenced its thirty-first annual exhibition to-day, with a large number of entries in each department. The display of machinery is large, and the show of cattle is larger than at any former exhibition. The show of horses, notably in the speed class, is also larger than usual.

COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The Reading Coal & Iron Company's schedule of harbor prices for coal deliverable free during September on board vessels at Port Richmond is as follows: Lump, steamboat and broken, $4.60; egg and stove, $4.60@5.00; chestnut, $4.35@4.50; pea, $3.35.

DOWN TO DEATH.

Details of the Disaster to the Fated Steamer Marine City.

Lists of the Saved and Lost So Far as Known at Last Accounts.

The Number of Victims Estimated All the Way from Eight to Twenty.

Thrilling Incidents on the Burning Vessel Depicted by Eye-Witnesses.

Yesterday's Record of Miscellaneous Mishaps Elsewhere.

THE MARINE CITY DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—Late particulars from the Marine City disaster have been received. Her Captain telegraphs that the number of lost will not exceed eight persons. The total number of persons, passengers and crew, on board was 160. The trip sheet was destroyed, and it is therefore impossible to get a correct list of the passengers. The lost are: Richard Schultz, Detroit; Dr. Pomeroy, Toledo; James Griffin, Detroit; John Emmett, Port Huron; M. T. Watson, Detroit; Guy and Henry McElroy, Toledo. An unknown lady jumped overboard and was drowned, having during the excitement given birth to a child in front of the clerk's office on the main deck. There is a lady at Harrisville who it is expected will die. Her name is McElroy, and her home is at Toledo. Her son and father were drowned.

The steward, Charles Thorn, of Detroit, says there were fifteen passengers and five of the crew lost.

The loss of life would have been greater had it not been for the heroism of the Captains of the tugs Vulcan and Grayling, who took the passengers off the burning boat. The fire broke out amidships, and traveled from stem to stern with such rapidity as to cut off all retreat in an instant, and the steamer was enveloped in flames simultaneously with the discovery of the fire. Passengers lost all their baggage and valuables, several persons losing large sums of money.

All speak in terms of the highest praise of the gallantry of Capt. Comer, of the Marine City, who was the last to leave the burning steamer.

A body has come ashore, supposed to be that of Martin J. Watson, of Thetford, Ont.

To the Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—There is little news from the wreck of the Marine City. The boat has floated ashore, but has burned to the water's edge. The latest statments are that her books and papers were lost, so that the work of ascertaining just how many were lost, and why, will be a work of some difficulty. It is estimated that there were 120 passengers and a crew of forty on board. About 130 are reported saved. It is feared the rest are lost. Three bodies have been recovered, but the names are not known. On one a cuff was found marked "Watson." The proximity of the boat to the life-saving station at Sturgeon Point, the near neighborhood of the tug Vulcan and the fishing tug Grayling, the coolness of Capt. Comer and his crew of the burned steamer, and the fact that it was daylight, all aided in rendering the loss of life comparatively small, as is now hoped.

Capt. Comer, of the burned steamer Marine City, telegraphs that, as near as he can ascertain, six passengers and two of the crew were lost. The names of the crew are Richard Schultz and James Cook. The names of the missing passengers are yet unknown, except that of a man washed ashore at Sturgeon Point with a cuff-button marked "Watson." There is little doubt that this is Martin T. Watson, druggist, of this city, a young man who came here from Thedford, Ontario, two years since.

Capt. Comer thinks there were 120 passengers and thirty-five crew. The trip-sheets of the boat were lost, so that it is impossible accurately to determine the facts.

The crew and fifty rescued passengers are on the way down by the steamer Metropolitan to Bay City, and will reach this city tomorrow forenoon.

No other new facts relative to the disaster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 30.—The steamer Metropolis arrived at 9:20 to-night, bringing the survivors of the Marine City, burned yesterday off Alcona. The number of passengers on the boat is estimated at 150. Eighteen were lost. Unable to get a list of passengers. A special train left for Detroit at 9:45 to-night, taking home the survivors. The boat burned in fifteen minutes from the time the fire was discovered in the hold. The engineer gave the alarm. The passengers who escaped did not save their clothing. The Alcona people hospitably threw open their houses and provided food and clothes. A resolution was drawn up and signed by forty-eight of the passengers exonerating Capt. Comer from all blame, and thanking the members of the life-saving crew and the Captain of the tug for assistance. The books of the steamer were lost. Heroic work was done by the officers of the steamer.

Dispatch to Detroit Post and Tribune.

ALCONA, Aug. 29.—The steamer Marine City left here at 3:30 to-day with a full load of freight and passengers. At about 4 o'clock, while off Sturgeon Point,

FIRE WAS DISCOVERED

in the hold, and before any assistance could be rendered the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be done to save her. The crew then commenced to launch the life-boats in order to save the passengers.

The tug Vulcan was in sight at the time and came to the rescue as fast as possible, but before she could get there many had become panic-stricken and jumped overboard. The boat of the life-saving Sturgeon Point station, together with the boats of the Marine City and Vulcan and a number from the shore, picked up the following persons:

THE RESCUED.

Mrs. J. J. Moore and son, Ottawa, O.
Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Port Huron.
Miss Alice Thompson, Port Huron.
Robert and Ella Matthews, Port Sanilac.
Mrs. J. Gray, Port Huron.
Anna Brewer, Tecumseh.
Mrs. W. O. Lumsden and child, Detroit.
Mrs. C. H. Thompson and son, Detroit.
Dr. G. A. Stockwell, Alcona.
F. E. Beard, Alcona.
L. A. Howard, Alcona.
Charles Aultman, Alpena.
C. L. Brown, Detroit.
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ossman, Greenville.
Mrs. Grant and daughter, Detroit.
Patrick Quinn, Cadillac.
F. J. Ryan and Dewitt Covill, Toronto.
George Cotton and Charles Miller, Detroit.
Thomas Sharp, Cheboygan.
Albert Hudson, Alcona.
Frank Mott, Utica, Mich.
Mrs. C. Golling and two children, and Mrs. Huber, Alpena.
Mr. and Mrs. White and four children, Detroit.
Mrs. Lizza Sharp and Miss Jennie Sharp, Cheboygan.
Joseph Miller, Rogers City.
Neil Bayne, Ontario.
Frank Freer, Detroit.
George Hobbs, Port Huron.
C. W. Newman, Jr. Detroit.
Joseph Perault and Robert Matthews, Alpena.
Fred Douglas, St. Clair.
T. H. Barrett and Pat McGowan, St. Ignace.
L. V. Cady, Detroit.
W. B. Cole, Rogers City.
Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle, Port Huron.
Charles Schunk and A. Keiffer, Alcona.
John Keys, Jules Levere, and G. S. Butterfield and wife, Alpena.
Jennie Masser, Alcona.
Mrs. A. B. Clough, Marine City.
T. B. Brennan, Detroit.
Miss Margaret McConnell and Miss J. A. McConnell, Toledo.
Miss Sadie Van Arsdale, Cheboygan.
Mrs. Mary H. Barker, Jackson.
Mrs. John McElroy, Toledo.
James McLeman, Harrisville.
Charles Clemens, Latimer Thompson, and Frank Mower, Toledo.
Isaac Zoquer, Montreal.
E. W. Voight and family, Detroit.
C. H. Schumm, John Spittle, and John H. Breen, Detroit.

THE OFFICERS AND CREW.

Fred Gibbs, of the steward's crew.
Robert McClure, engineer, Detroit.
Robert McClure second, express agent, Detroit.
George Shields, porter, Detroit.
Capt. E. W. Comer and two sons, Detroit.
William Smith, mate, Detroit.
Charles A. McIntosh, clerk, Detroit.
Richard M. Johnson, barber, Ypsilanti.
C. A. Winship, second engineer, Detroit.
James Conners, M. Casey, Ed Stevenson, John Latten, Charles Crockett, Stephen Walsh, William Hyht, Robert Mott, James Kinney, Charles Hogues, John Sullivan, A. W. Enshaw, Alexander Monroe, George Buchard, Henry Reeds, Herbert Hatch, Joe Trombley, Frank Sheldrick, Edward Phillips, Luke Davey, James Goodwin, John Healey, Thomas Hanley, Charles Hatch, John Curry, C. A. Smith, James Crawford, Zach Dunn, Nicholas Austin, and all of the steamer's crew.
John Heron, Alcona.
T. F. Kenose, Tecumseh.
Katie Howard, M. Casey, Detroit.
C. Thorne, steward.
Effie Field and Louisa Thompson, Detroit.

THE MISSING.

The following persons are missing so far as known:

Richard Shultz, James Griffin, Frank Emmett, and Guy McElroy, of Toledo.
Dr. Pomeroy, of Ohio.

AN ACCOUNT FROM ALPENA.

ALPENA, Aug. 29.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon a dispatch was received here stating that the steamer Marine City was on fire off Alcona. As quite a number of Alpena people were on board, the news spread rapidly, and the most intense excitement prevailed. The Metropolis at once went to the scene of the disaster. The Marine City left here this morning about 11 o'clock on her down trip, with a full load of passengers and freight. She ran into Alcona at 2 o'clock, loaded freight, leaving there at 3:30 o'clock, and put out. When out two miles she was

DISCOVERED TO BE ON FIRE.

The fishing-tug Grayling was at Black River, about seven miles distant, and at once went to the rescue. The tug Vulcan was also in sight, and went at once to the relief of the burning steamer.

THE RESCUE.

The Grayling picked up nine persons found struggling in the water and assisted in saving these and taking off the balance of the passengers and crew. She then came to Alpena, arriving here about 9 o'clock to-night, bringing in a few of the passengers of the Marine City. J. L. Jones, of Alpena, was on the steamer and returned on the Grayling. He gives the following details:

STATEMENT BY A PASSENGER.

I was standing at the engine-room door on the port side talking with another gentlemen when he smelt smoke. We looked into the fire-room door and saw the fire and flames in the starboard bunkers, among the wood and coal. We called the attention of the fireman and engineer to the same, and efforts were at once made to get a stream of water on the fire. The hose was promptly got out. I then went up into the cabin. As I opened the cabin door I found it full of smoke and immediately gave the alarm that the boat was on fire. The most

INTENSE EXCITEMENT PREVAILED,

and a regular panic ensued. The passengers jumped into the water long before there was any need of doing so. The officers and crew behaved nobly, with the single exception of the second engineer, who acted like an insane man. Boats were lowered as soon as possible and filled at once.

Mr. Jones went forward and remained on the boat until rescued by the Vulcan. He can give no idea of the number of people on board or of the lost.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Mrs. A. B. Clough, of Marine City, and her son, Bert, were on board, they having been visiting F. E. Clough, a druggist of this city. They returned on the Grayling.

Mrs. Clough says she was in the stateroom in the after cabin reading. She heard some one say "Fire!" and soon heard it repeated, but thought it was used in conversation. Bert then came running into the stateroom exclaiming that the boat was on fire. She at once went into the cabin and found it full of smoke. She then went aft. Bert was determined to jump overboard, but she restrained him.

A BRUTE ON BOARD.

She found a life-preserver, but before she could get it on, a large strong man, a stranger to her, jerked it away from her. She then found Dr. Stocton, of Alcona, and with his assistance she and Bert and the doctor reached the main deck, getting down on the outside. There she picked up a boy about 6 years old who had been separated from his parents and who was nearly frightened to death. They all four got on the side of the gunwale and held on by the window of the porter's room. A line was thrown to them, but the doctor did not catch it, and lost his balance and went overboard, but was picked up. The three who were left held on to their position until rescued, Bert fainting at one time from the heat. The fire spread rapidly, and the boat soon burned to the water's edge and sunk.

THE METROPOLIS

is just in from the scene of the disaster.

Capt. Ripley of the Metropolis says that from the best information he could get there were

FROM THIRTY TO FORTY LIVES LOST.

Three bodies had been picked up by the life-saving crew, and they were searching for others when the Metropolis left. So far as known none from Alpena were lost. Mayor Butterfield and wife were unconscious when picked up, and are in a critical condition.

S. H. DAVIS

was in the water about half an hour when rescued and was nearly exhausted, but is doing finely and will be all right in the morning.

WHAT THE CAPTAIN OF THE GRAYLING SAW.

Capt. Van Liew of the tug Grayling makes the following statement: "I was engaged towing a raft out of Black River when I first saw the flames around the smokestack of the Marine City. The flames were then running as high as the smoke-stack and the steamer was out about three miles from Alcona. I let go my raft immediately and went to the rescue. When I reached her she had been on fire about forty-five minutes. The Vulcan had been alongside and taken all the passengers off the wreck. I picked up five women and six men. Four of the women had life-preservers. One man died before reaching the shore. I ran alongside the Vulcan and took off all I could carry and landed them at Alcona and went back.

HEROIC CAPT. HACKETT

landed a second load. The Vulcan was coming up the lake from Tawas, and was first alongside the Marine City, and did splendidly, taking off all the passengers that were left, and was badly scratched and one side black and charred. When I reached the wreck the lake was full of floating furniture, baggage, etc., and I should judge there were from twenty-five to thirty people in the water. The small boats picked up the very last life preserver. The life-saving crew at Sturgeon Point reached the wreck within about thirty minutes after the fire broke out. The wind was from the northeast, blowing fresh, and quite a sea was running.

"The people at Alcona did everything possible for the passengers. When I left the wreck was still burning. The upper works were all burned off to the water's edge. She drifted ashore about half way between Alpena and Sturgeon Point, broadside to the beach."

COLLISION.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 30.—An excursion train, down, on the Housatonic Railroad, was run into by the up express freight near Parlor Rock, this afternoon. Both engineers were fatally injured. A special train has left here with physicians, bedding, etc., for the scene of the disaster. It is reported that several are killed.

When the physicians arrived at the scene of the collision they found their services not needed.

The afternoon freight train, run by Engineer Marcus Barnum, had just left Long Hill Station, when the engineer saw the excursion train rounding the curve, and he and the fireman jumped from the engine and escaped injury. Engineer William Bristol, on the excursion train, stuck to his post and endeavored to stop the train. His legs were crushed, and he died about an hour after. The brakeman on the freight train was slightly injured. The excursion train was forty minutes late, but had the right of way. Both engines and several freight cars were badly wrecked. The track will probably be cleared by morning.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—The boiler in the works of the National Oil Company exploded this afternoon with terrific force, shattering the building in which it was located. The engineer, William Welch, was caught up and carried with the boiler a considerable distance. He was horribly mangled, but may recover. J. B. Huston, Superintendent of the works, is badly scalded. The boiler landed about 500 feet from the scene of the explosion, its pathway being free from buildings or other obstacles to its flight, and the débris was scattered in every direction. No cause for the disaster can be ascribed, except that the boiler is a worn-out affair, and was liable to give out at any time.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 30.—About half-past 7 o'clock this evening, while a locomotive was ascending the Illinois Central Railroad incline in this city, the coupling between the locomotive and tender parted, and the fireman, a young man named John Tuttler, who was shoveling coal into the furnace, was thrown under the cars and killed instantly, six cars passing over his body. He had been in the employ of the road for several years, and was efficient and trustworthy, and his untimely taking off is much regretted.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 30.—James Anderson, a well-known farmer residing in Groveland Township, in Tazewell County, died Sunday afternoon from the effects of injuries received by the falling of a barn he was having built on his farm. The accident occurred Saturday evening. He has been a resident of that section for thirty years, and was one of the wealthiest farmers in the county.

INJURED BY A RUNAWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich, Aug. 30.—J. E. Harrison, a prominent monument maker of this city, started yesterday to test the merits of a pair of fine mules received the day previous from Kentucky. Last evening he was brought back on a mattress by some Franklin farmers with ribs broken and various minor injuries, having been run away with, tangled in the lines, and dragged some distance.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLACKBERRY, Ill., Aug. 30.—During a thunder-storm last Friday evening, Mrs. Winfield Smith was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The electric fluid passed down the flue, shattering a post near which her husband was sitting, without injuring him, and striking Mrs. Smith, who stood near him, passed down her body, setting her clothes on fire and tearing off her shoes.

CAUGHT IN A BELT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 30.—George Dungeldon, a one-armed workman employed in the Dubuque Mattress Works, was caught in a large belt to-day and barely escaped with his life. His collar-bone was broken, his groin torn, a hole cut in his right thigh, his arm broken, and other injuries were received. It is doubtful whether he will recover.

FATAL BLOW.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—John Finkbinder, employed in Quayles' shipyard, was holding down the tongue of a two-wheel cart to-day while a heavy log was being loaded. The weight of the log threw the tongue violently up, throwing Finkbinder face down on a large plank, and the tongue fell on the back of his head, killing him.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30.—Harry Warner, 7 years old, the son of Philip F. Warner, of Terre Haute, on a visit to his grandfather here, was drowned in White River yesterday while bathing. His body was recovered today.

DITCHED.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 30.—A passenger train on the Sciota Valley Railroad which left Portsmouth this morning was ditched near Lucasville, owing to the washing away of the earth from the trestles. No one was seriously injured and the break was speedily repaired.

KILLED BY A HORSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 30.—Eddie Quick, a 12-year-old boy, was fatally kicked in the face this afternoon by a vicious horse whose heels he had approached too close to.

GORED BY A BULL.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 30.—Chester Bardwell, of the Morton farm, Cambridge, O., was gored by a bull at the State Fair Grounds to-day, and seriously, if not fatally, injured.

WALKING ON THE TRACK.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 30.—Thomas Scott and Mrs. Heffner, walking on the track near Mt. Carbon, were killed by a fast express train.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Some Idea of the Enormous Business It Has to Handle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Mr. Bently, the Commissioner of Pensions, has compiled some information on the Pension Bureau which illustrates the magnitude of the pension system. He says: On the 30th of June last there were 245,000 pensioners. Including the first payment to pensioners whose cases were settled during the fiscal year, there was paid out for pensions $36,000,000, exclusive of arrears, which amounted to $21,000,000 in addition. So there was paid out for pensions during the fiscal year $57,000,000. The regular pensions and first payments to the new pensioners will in the aggregate continue to increase until they shall have reached $50,000,000 in amount, and perhaps a greater sum. Great as the interest of the pensioners whose cases have already been settled has grown to be, the interests of those persons who have unsettled claims represent a still greater sum, and it is being daily increased by the new claims which are continually coming forward. On the 30th of June last there were before the office, awaiting settlement, 280,000 claims for original army and navy pensions, involving an average first payment amounting to $11,000 in each case, or a total of $308,000,000 for the first payment alone. In addition, there were 7,000 unsettled claims for the War of 1812 and the Mexican and Indian wars. The annual average of the pensions of all classes is $105 to each pension. The whole number of persons decidedly interested in the pensions, either as the actual recipients or claimants, is 532,000.

These figures represent the condition of affairs on the 30th of June last. Since then new claims have been filed at an average rate of 150 per day. The regular annually accruing pensions of the whole 532,000, counting the claimants as already pensioners, are $56,000,000. The annual pensions are sufficient to pay the interest upon fourteen hundred million dollars of 4 per cent bonds. Add to this sum the $308,000,000 arrears, or first payments upon the pending claims, and we find the enormous amount of $1,708,000,000 standing as the capital or representative of the pension interest as it was on the 30th of June last, a sum nearly equal to the whole public debt of the Nation. The 532,000 directly interested persons are distributed throughout the country as nearly as can be calculated about as follows: In the States north of Maryland and the Ohio and east of the Mississippi and Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas on the west, from 2,000 to 3,000 in each Congressional district. In the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and the States on the Pacific Coast, with the Territories in proportion to population, from 1,000 to 1,500, and from 300 to 500 in the Congressional districts of the Southern States.

GEN. GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 30.—Gen. Grant received a call to-day from the Hon. Richard Chute, President of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, and George H. Keith, Postmaster of this city, who invited the General to attend the Northwestern Exposition, to be held in Minneapolis the fore part of September. He declined on account of previous engagements.

To THE TRIBUNE representative this afternoon, Gen. Grant denounced as untrue the report to the effect and his acceptance of the Presidency of the Los Vegas Mining Company was on file in the office of said Company. He said that he had written a letter in which he emphatically stated that he could not and would not accept the position.

Jesse R. Grant, of New York City, is here, and will shortly start for San Francisco, where he is to be united in marriage soon after his arrival to the daughter of a wealthy citizen of California.

OBITUARY.

O. C. L. JONES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 30.—O. C. L. Jones, one of the most prominent business men and esteemed citizens of this city, died last night after a lingering illness with lung difficulty. He was a member of the Masonic and O. U. W. fraternities. Funeral to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Jones had a large acquaintance in this State and Canada.

THE HON. ROBERT M'CLELLAND.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—The Hon. Robert McClelland died at ten minutes past 10 this evening, having never recovered consciousness since his attack Saturday afternoon. This death leaves but two of President Pierce's Cabinet still living, his Postmaster-General, Judge Campbell, of Philadelphia, and Jeff Davis, his Secretary of War.

J. C. MILLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—J. C. Miller, one of the proprietors and business manager of the *Daily Critic*, died this afternoon from the effects of injuries received by falling from a third-story window of his residence on Monday last.

EX-GOV. PAUL O. HERBERT.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Ex-Gov. Paul O. Herbert is dead. Age, 68.

CHIEF OURAY.

Chief Ouray, of the Ute Indians, whose death on Friday at the Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, is announced by telegraph, was one of the most remarkable of Indian statesmen since the death of Black Hawk and Red Jacket. He was born probably within the present Territory of Colorado, some fifty-five or sixty years ago, when that region nominally belonged to Mexico, but was utterly unknown to white men. The important tribe of Utes, of which he was the most conspicuous individual, occupied an immense territory, embracing a large part of Utah (which derives its name from the tribe), and nearly all of Colorado west of the Rocky Mountains. The chief settlements of the Utes were upon the Colorado River and its upper tributaries, the Grand, Green, White, Gunnison, and San Juan Rivers. They are divided into several bands, under separate Chieftains, the best known bands being the Uintah Utes in Utah, the White River Utes, the Southern Utes, and the Uncompahgre Utes, the latter being the most numerous, and the one to which Ouray belonged. The name is derived from the range of mountains which they inhabited, and this probably from the Spanish words *un compadre*, literally a fellow godfather, but colloquially meaning a good friend. Ouray became acquainted in early life with some of the Mexicans on the northern confines of New Mexico, traded with them, and learned the Spanish language so as to be able to use it in conversation. Since the settlement of Colorado and Utah by Americans he came into close relations with many settlers and was known as the white man's friend. Many years ago, while hunting east of the Rocky Mountains, his only child, a boy 12 years old, was captured by the Sioux, and is believed to be still living. This was the greatest grief of his life, and he repeatedly, and not unreasonably, appealed to the influence of the "Great Father" at Washington to secure his return. Since the opening of treaty relations with his tribe Ouray rapidly adopted many of the distinctive habits of civilization. Though the greater part of the Utes remained savages, he learned from the whites the methods of agriculture, established a farm of sixty acres, on which he raised good crops and cattle, and built a comfortable house and had it well furnished. Gov. McCook, of Colorado, made him a present of a handsome carriage, and with a stylish team and a Mexican driver he was able to "astonish the natives" by his magnificence. Being a natural diplomatist, he soon learned the secret of communicating his views by writing to the Indian Department or directly to the President, and used to sign his name to such letters as he caused to be written. He made at least three visits to Washington, being received with proper attention. His efforts to avert war last year in connection with the Meeker murder by the White River Utes, his appointment as a Peace Commissioner along with one or two white men, his eloquent speeches on the grievances of his tribe, his visit to Washington last winter, and his appearance before the Committee on Indian Affairs, will be remembered by our readers. Quite recently he had been negotiating the sale of a large portion of the Ute Reservation in Colorado, but his premature death will probably render it difficult to accomplish that coveted object.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A HOOSIER HORROR.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

BOONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 28.—News has just reached Boonville of one of the most horrible outrages ever perpetrated in Warrick County. G. W. Ward, a respectable and well-known farmer, living twelve miles north of here, in Lane Township, this county, in company with his wife, attended the Soldiers' Reunion in Boonville to-day, leaving the house in charge of their little children until their return in the evening, little thinking of any danger in their absence. Some unknown man this morning at about 11 o'clock entered the house and terribly raped Mrs. Ward's 10-year-old daughter, in the presence of her helpless little brothers and sisters. After accomplishing his hellish purpose, the fiend cut the throat of the little girl. The shrieks of the terrified little ones were heard by passing teamsters, who hurried to their assistance, noticing at the time a man running from the house, who subsequently disappeared in the woods. The little girl was found lying on the floor saturated with blood flowing from a horrible gash in her throat, and life almost extinct. Messengers were immediately dispatched for her parents at Boonville, whose agony on hearing the sickening story was heartrending. Medical aid was summoned, but it will doubtless be of no avail. The community is highly excited over the affair, and should the fiend be discovered Texas justice will be liberally dealt out to him.

MYSTERIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 30.—Considerable excitement was created here to-day by the reported discovery of two human heads floating around in a box, in a lake a dozen miles from the city. A reporter who investigated the matter found the heads in charge of a Constable. They were inclosed in a rough box, just as they were taken from the water. One was the head of an old person, and the other apparently of a person of middle age. They were only partially decomposed, and shreds of flesh still clung to the bones. They will be brought to this city and put in charge of the Coroner to-morrow. They may have been in the water for months. No person is missing in the neighborhood, and there is no definit theory of the identity of the relics. A rumor is in circulation that some Polish children found two or three human bodies in the woods near the lake some time ago, but it could not be traced to any definit source to-night. The neighborhood is inhabited mainly by ignorant foreigners, who are apparently little interested in the find, and are not communicative. Some believe that the heads are relics of a grave robbery; others that there has been a murder and that the victims were strangers or traders.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 30.—News from Blanchester, O., says that on Saturday a man in the country some miles administered poison to his wife and child in coffee, from which both died. He then took a revolver and attempted to kill himself, but produced only a slight wound. At night a mob gathered about his residence, took him out, and, after marching him half a mile to the cross-roads, hanged him to a tree. The names of the parties are not yet given, but the story seems well authenticated.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 30.—About 3 o'clock this morning a couple of burglars effected an entrance into the residence of T. A. Galt, of this city. Going in through a cellar window, they made their way to the room occupied by Mr. Galt and wife, and, with presented pistols, ordered them to be quiet. Mr. Galt caught one of the men by the arm and called for his son, who came promptly to the rescue. The men then backed out of the room, still covering Mr. Galt and wife with their pistols, and made a hasty retreat. They were afterwards traced to a west-bound train, and word was sent to the officers at Clinton, who arrested both of them on the arrival of the train.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—A good deal of counterfeit money has been put in circulation in this section of the country during the past few weeks, and it leaked out to-day that a well-known old gambler here was a party to the introduction of the "stuff" from a New York house. A package containing $100 was disposed of for $30 in good money, and smaller sums in proportion. It is thought the entire gang will be apprehended within the next twenty-four hours.

MURDERED BY A MOB.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 30.—James Bennett, of Troy, N. Y., a fireman on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, was shot and killed this evening at San Antonio Station by a party of drunken men while standing in the cab. Capt. Spoone, James Catson, and James Nichols were arrested and are now in jail at Conejos. The railroad men have organized for protection and lynch law is feared.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 30.—At a picnic Saturday at Shannondale, Chariton County, two negroes had a quarrel, and one shot the other dead. Shortly after Pat O'Brien, a Constable, attempted to arrest the murderer, but he resisted, and swore that no man could arrest him or take his pistol, whereupon O'Brien killed him with a shotgun.

WAIVED AN EXAMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 30.—When the time came for the trial demanded by Thomas Hickey in the Police Court to-day, on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Duden yesterday with intent to commit rape, the prisoner weakened, and, waiving examination, was bound over to court in the sum of $5,000.

COUNTERFEITS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—United States Detective Finnegan and Detective Caffery, of the city force, have captured the counterfeiters who have been uttering dangerous counterfeit standard dollars for some months past. The prisoners are Michael Cullen and Alex. Sweeney and wife.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 30.—The two Snurr brothers, who killed John Hackstastner yesterday in a saloon brawl, to-day waived a preliminary examination and were committed to jail to await trial on the charge of murder in the first degree.

MURDERED.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 30.—A *Tribune* special says John Mullins, of Silver, who married a daughter of Moccasin Bill last Wednesday, was shot from the bush and instantly killed yesterday. No clew to the murderer.

HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—Michael Lynch, the brakeman through whose neglect occurred the collision of locomotives last night resulting in the death of one engineer, has been arrested for manslaughter.

A BEASTLY CRIME.

ATLANTA, Aug. 30.—Milton Terrell outraged his 14-year-old daughter on Saturday night, and to-day is in the hands of the law. His preliminary trial will be held to-morrow.

CROP NOTES.

INDIANA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 29.—The corn-crop of Tippecanoe County may be said to have gone up the spout. The early rains drowned out nearly everything. Then the weeds got such a start as to discourage the farmers. The excessive rains were followed by an exceedingly long spell of dry weather; and now the corn is well nigh burned up, or so badly stunted as to be scarcely fit for fodder. In Lauramie Township, for instance, there has not been rain sufficient to lay the dust since the 23d of June. Fields which last year yielded forty and fifty bushels to the acre will not yield one-fifth that amount this year. Many farmers will not raise sufficient corn for their own use, and, unless they have a surplus from the year before, will have to go into the market. The potatoes have all dried out, and many of the fields will hardly pay for the digging.

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 30.—The prospects for a large crop of wheat in the western portion of Southern Minnesota and Dakota have been somewhat lessened by the constant rains of the past week. In many places the wheat lays on the ground cut, and the rain has caused considerable damage. In the majority of places it is still in the shock, not having been stacked. The lack of help and carelessness is attributed to this neglect. The harvest is very backward compared with the last few years. The yield in places where wheat has been thrashed is considerably below the estimate of the yield. In fact, first reports from that section of a heavy yield are exaggerated. Corn is looking fine, with prospects for a large yield.

ALONG THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Careful examination of the condition of the wheat crop in the great wheat belt on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad has been made for the Associated Press, and it can be stated that reports of its being in danger in consequence of wet weather are unwarranted. The late spring delayed seeding and harvest fully two weeks, and the last week of cloudy weather along the line has interfered with thrashing, but the crop is safe, and with favorable weather will commence moving largely this week, fully three weeks later, however, than last year. The Dalrymple farm alone will require thirty-five cars a day to take care of the grain as thrashed.

THE METHODISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 30.—The next meeting of the Northwest Indiana Conference will be held at Frankfort, Clinton County, commencing on Thursday, Sept. 2, 1880. Bishop Bowman will be present and preside over the deliberations. It is not believed that there will be many changes in assignment of ministers. This Conference loses several of its most noted divines, among them the Rev. I. W. Joyce, who has accepted a call to Cincinnati, O.

CENSUS ITEMS.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Aug. 30.—The completed census returns for Wyoming Territory show a total population of 21,900. The census of 1870 was 9,276.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 30.—The United States Census Supervisors give the following as the population of the State, according to the returns of enumerators: First District, 256,336; Second, 335,620; Third, 404,344. Total of the State, 996,300. The population is now undoubtedly a round million.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 30.—Passed up—Propellers Arabia, Oakland and barges, Alcona and consort, Music and barges; schooners George Murray, Leadville, Siberia.

Down—Propellers Atlantic, Empire, Arizona, Colorado, Araxes and barges.

Wind southeast, gentle. Weather cloudy.

A LARGE BOND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 30.—James M. Reynolds has filed his bond as Administrator of the estate of his brother, the late William F. Reynolds. The bond is probably the largest ever given in Indiana by a single individual, being in the sum of $3,000,000. Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, widow of the deceased, and her daughters, Mrs. Sarah Hitt (wife of the Secretary of the American Legation at Paris), and Miss Mary Reynolds, are upon the bond of the Administrator,—they affirming to be the possessors in their own right of $600,000 outside of their interest in the estate. In addition to these, the names of Martin L. Pierce, President of the First National Bank; John W. Heath, President of the Lafayette National Bank; Charles S. Warner, R. M. O'Ferrall, James B. Falley, Elias C. White, John Levering, E. T. Jones, Edward C. Sumner, John P. Carr, and Joseph J. Reynolds are on the bond. Reynolds' personal property alone is valued at $1,500,000.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

OHIO COAL-MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 30.—Dispatches received at the Adjutant-General's office this afternoon from the commanding officer of the Sill Guards, now at Coalton, represented matters in a most unsatisfactory condition, and, fearing that an outbreak might make it necessary to use force to protect life and property, the officer called for more ammunition, believing that the present supply would prove insufficient in ease of trouble. At Corning, on the Ohio Central Road, where there has been considerable lawlessness, a large hotel was burned to the ground last night, but whether the work of the lawless element has not thus far been ascertained.

THEIR PLACES FILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—The striking mechanics of the St. Paul Railway Company were quite confident this afternoon that their demands would be complied with. An interview with the railway management revealed the fact, however, that the Company are entirely independent, having drawn a sufficient number of men from their shops elsewhere to carry on the pressing work. Two hundred and forty are employed. A few of the strikers went back to the shops to-day and found their places filled. The railway managers will not yield.

STRIKE ENDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—The strike of the employés of the ax-manufacturers here and at Beaver Falls was settled to-day to the satisfaction of all concerned, and work will be resumed at both places to-morrow. The terms of the settlement have not been made public, but it is understood both sides made concessions, the employés being conceded a slight advance in wages.

FIRE RECORD.

AT HASTINGS, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 30.—A special from Hastings says Daniels' livery-stable was burned early this morning. The alarm was sounded shortly before 4 o'clock. His residence adjoined the stable, and his family barely escaped with their lives in their night clothes. Of nine horses only one was saved. Everything belonging to the residence and stable save the carriages was destroyed. The fire started in the haymow in the rear portion of the upper story. It was clearly the work of an incendiary. Loss $9,000; insurance $4,870.

AT RENDVILLE, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 30.—A special to the *State Journal* states that the new hotel recently built at Rendville, Perry County, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire was the work of an incendiary, the floor being saturated with coal oil. The hotel was owned by the Ohio Central Oil Company, the owners of the coal-mines at which a strike recently occurred. The building was fully insured in various companies.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—To-night about 11:30 the building occupied by the *Evening Telegraph*, which was partially burned last Wednesday, was discovered to be again on fire. The flames, however, were extinguished before any great damage resulted. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

Escape of Prisoners from Texas to Mexico.

A report from Fort McIntosh, Texas, dated Aug. 11, only reached military headquarters yesterday. It states that on that date a number of prisoners broke jail at Laredo and endeavored to gain the Mexican side of the river. When the civil authorities attempted to pursue them they were fired upon from the Mexican shore. A number of bullets struck the Texas shore. Shortly after the firing, a Mexican force was drawn up on the bank, but made no demonstrations. Although it is believed that no persons in authority were responsible for the shooting, still Col. Jenne, the United States Vice-Consul, has telegraphed a report of the matter to Washington. Considerable excitement prevails among the citizens. Several of the prisoners were shot, and a number were drowned while swimming the river. No explanation is made as to why the report was so long in reaching headquarters.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or rising preceded by falling barometer in the first district, southerly veering to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains in the northern portion, rising followed by stationary or lower temperature.

The Ohio and Mississippi will continue stationary or slowly rising.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.96	71	100	S. E.	5	.06	Lt. rain.
[illegible] a. m.	29.96	72	95	S. E.	5		Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.96	74	90	S. E.	5		Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.93	76	84	E.	7		Clear.
9 p. m.	29.88	75	86	S. E.	4		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.86	74	95	E.	6		Fair.

Maximum, 77; minimum, 69.
*Too small to measure.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Thr. 2:18 p. m.	Ther 10:18 p. m.	Wind.	R'n	W'th'r
Albany	67	60	Calm	....	Clear.
Alpena, Mich.	68	66	S. E., brisk	....	Clear.
Boise City	....	58	N. W., light	....	Fair.
Breckinridge	67	61	S. W., light	.36	T. st'm
Buffalo	72	67	E., gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Cairo	92	80	S. E., gentle	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	69	52	N. W., brisk	....	Clear.
Chicago	76	74	E., fresh	....	Fair.
Cincinnati	86	71	Calm	.75	Clear.
Cleveland	75	73	S., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Davenport	78	78	S. E., light	....	Cl'dy.
Denver	79	66	S., gentle	....	Clear.
Des Moines	82	77	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Detroit	68	68	E., gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	90	78	S., brisk	....	Clear.
Dubuque	74	....	....	....	....
Duluth	....	....	....	....	....
Erie	70	69	N. E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	70	63	S. E., light	....	Fair.
Fort Garry	70	68	S. E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Fort Gibson	96	83	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Grand Haven	68	67	S. E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	82	75	E., fresh	....	Clear.
Keokuk	88	77	S. E., gentle	....	Clear.
La Crosse	70	70	S. E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	90	75	....	....	Clear.
Louisville	91	78	S., light	....	Clear.
Madison	71	70	E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Marquette	67	61	E., fresh	....	Fair.
Memphis	92	80	E., light	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	68	68	S. E., brisk	....	Clear.
Nashville	90	79	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
New Orleans	90	81	N. E., fresh	....	Fair.
North Platte	86	70	N. E., fresh	....	Fair.
Omaha	84	76	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Oswego	72	63	S. E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Pioche	71	61	S., gentle	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	76	69	S., gentle	....	Clear.
Port Huron	69	65	N. E., gentle	....	Fair.
Rochester	73	65	S. E., gentle	.01	Clear.
Sacramento	92	65	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	81	65	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Sandusky	74	72	E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
San Francisco	66	59	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Shreveport	94	84	Calm	....	Clear.
Springfield	88	77	S., fresh	....	Clear.
St. Louis	85	....	S., fresh	....	Clear.
St. Paul	73	68	....	.05	Clear.
Toledo	75	73	S. E., brisk	....	Thr'g
Vicksburg	92	....	E., fresh	....	Clear.
Virginia City	50	....	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Winnemucca	64	53	S. W., fresh	.06	Fair.
Yankton	83	....	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.

PURCELL'S DEBTS.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 30.—A committee of six creditors of Archbishop Purcell have addressed a petition to Pope Leo XIII., which they will forward to Rome in a few days. It asserts that the creditors would agree to a reasonable settlement and be willing to make a liberal deduction from their claims, and, in conclusion, appeals to his Holiness, as head of the Catholic Church, to take their case under consideration and effect a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the debt, and restore peace and happiness to thousands of distressed families.

THE INDIANS.

OURAY'S SUCCESSOR.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Colo., Aug. 28, via LAKE CITY, Aug. 30.—A grand council assembled to-day to decide upon Ouray's successor. Chief Saporonais will undoubtedly be the man. He had charge of affairs last winter during Ouray's absence in Washington, and showed considerable executive ability. He was not the equal of Ouray, and there is no man in the nation who is. The Commission has accomplished nothing since Ouray was first taken sick. Ignatio, of the Southern Utes, is bitterly opposing the treaty. The time in which the treaty must be ratified expires on the 15th of October.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Acting-Secretary Bell, of the Interior Department, received a dispatch this evening from Mr. Monypenny, Chairman of the Ute Commission, dated Southern Ute Agency, Aug. 24, which confirms the published report of Chief Ouray's death. Up to the time of the receipt of this telegram, which it will be observed was six days on the way, Secretary Bell was inclined to discredit the report of Ouray's death. The dispatch received this evening states that: "Ouray died this morning. The Commission fear this may embarrass them in their work. Held a full council yesterday, but no Indians signed the ratification. Ignatio and other chiefs opposed it."

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S DEBTS.

An Appeal to the Pope by a Committee Representing the Creditors of Archbishop Purcell.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The following petition, prepared by a committee of the creditors of Archbishop Purcell asking the Head of the Church to take their case under consideration, will be forwarded to Rome in a few days:

To His Holiness P. P. Leo XII.: Your petitioners, a Committee of the creditors of J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, respectfully submit to your Holiness the following statement: About forty years ago, Bishop Purcell, being about to build the cathedral, and needing money for that and other diocesan purposes, commenced to take loans and deposits of money, which he continued to receive until the latter part of the year of 1878, when he became unable to pay the obligations as contracted. In March, 1879, he made an assignment as an insolvent debtor for the benefit of his creditors. It was then ascertained that his creditors were nearly 4,000 in number, and that the indebtedness was about $4,000,000. Prior to the assignment he had converted into money on mortgages for the payment of the most importunate of his creditors nearly all of his available property, real and personal, excepting the Church properties, so that, excepting the Church properties, the assets assigned consisted of mortgaged property and unsecured bills and notes of little value, and, for the most part, impossible to collect. An action at law has been brought and is now pending to subject the Church properties to the payment of the debt. Counsel has been employed by the pastors of the various congregations to resist the action on the ground, as alleged, that the Bishop held the title to said properties in trust for the congregations, and that, therefore, they are not liable to be subjected for the payment of his debts. Should the defense succeed there will be little or nothing left for the creditors, and, even if the defense should fail, the proceeds of sale, owing to lack of competition for such property, will be wholly inadequate to pay the indebtedness. The condition and prospects of the creditors are, in consequence, deplorable in the extreme. While it is true, as now appears, that a great part of the money was lost by lending it without security to persons deemed worthy of assistance, it is likewise true, as stated by the Archbishop under oath, that the money received on deposit, together with those received as charitable contributions, were used for furthering and advancing the interests of the Church in this diocese, for the support and education of seminarians, for the building of churches, and for all the religious, charitable, and literary wants of the diocese. The Very Rev. Edward Purcell, his Vicar-General, and financial agent, has no personal or individual interests in the deposits, except to carry on the work of God committed to their care, as they understand it, none of the money being applied to their own use, and that all the debts as contracted were diocese debts contracted under his authority as Archbishop of the diocese. The creditors trusted implicitly in the Archbishop and his brother as prelates of the Catholic Church, being assured whenever inquiry was made that the diocese was responsible for the payment. It has been generally known to the clergy of the diocese during the past forty years that the Bishop was the depositary of the savings of a large class of the Catholic people. His counsel well knew it, and no steps were taken to prevent or put a stop to it. But now that the Archbishop is unable to make payment of the moneys as deposited, and the creditors look to the diocese for relief, they are informed by the priests that they must look to the Archbishop and his brother individually; that the diocese is in no way responsible to them, and that they have no claim on the church property of the diocese. There are some of the clergy who have no sympathy with the creditors; they not only make no effort themselves toward liquidating the debt, but have opposed or discouraged the laity who were disposed to exert themselves to wipe out the disgrace that has fallen on the Church.

The evil consequences of the failure are far-reaching and widespread, there being, on the average, five or six persons dependent for support or assistance on each one of the creditors. Hundreds of families have been reduced to destitution. Men and women who carefully, year by year, put away their savings for old age, now that they have grown old and feeble, and can work no longer, find themselves utterly penniless and helpless. People who deposited their earnings in order to accumulate enough to buy a home find the fruits of their labor lost, and that their industry has been thrown away,—that their strength and energy have been spent, and they are not only left without homes of their own, but without means to pay house-rent. Some have been reduced to beggary, some have lost their reason; many have lost their faith. The effect is incalculable. They scoff at religious teachers who preach honesty and retribution while resting quietly and indifferently under the calamity which has fallen on a multitude of people, in a great measure on account of their trust and confidence in the Catholic Church. In the interests of good faith, of charity, of religion, adequate measures ought to be taken to liquidate the debt. The creditors would willingly coöperate in any practicable plan, and, by making a liberal deduction from their claims, facilitate a settlement. They therefore respectfully appeal to your Holiness, as head of the Catholic Church, to take their case under consideration, feeling confident that if you undertake to aid them you will be enabled to effect a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the debt, and thereby put an end to litigation and the many evils resulting from the failure, and restore peace and happiness to thousands of distressed families. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHEEREN,	DENNIS MURPHY,
JOHN SPELLMAN,	FRANK MEYER,
W. BOGGIAMO,	THOMAS LARKIN.

FAR-OFF ALASKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—A Port Townsend dispatch says the barkentine Malay has arrived from Alaska. She left Ounalaska on the 19th inst., and reports no further tidings from the cutter Corwin, Jeannette, or the missing whalers. Advices from the schooner Yukon, which left Ounalaska for the Arctic the 6th of August are to the effect that all were well, and the surveying party under Prof. Dale were having a remarkably successful season.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Arrived, the Devonia from Glasgow, Hermann from Havre, Wheatfield from Rotterdam, Gen. Werder from Bremen.

GLASGOW, Aug. 30.—Arrived, the State of Nevada from New York.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The City of Berlin and the Frisia, from New York, have arrived out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Arrived, Chinese steamer Hochung, Canton, via Honolulu.

COLORED MEN'S FESTIVAL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—The Colored National Guard Union held a festival at the Fair-Grounds to-day. The principal features were a competitive drill between Zouaves, the McClellan Guards of Memphis, and Company B, Chicago, and a sham battle, in which about 150 troops participated. The victors in the drill will not be announced till Wednesday.

SUSPENSION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—It was reported on 'Change this noon that Adams & Sherry, extensive grain-shippers to Baltimore and elsewhere, had suspended. The liabilities are said to be some $20,000 above the assets. It is also stated that they will be able to continue business.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 30.—The Board of Supervisors this evening passed resolutions tendering the freedom of the city to President Hayes, and appointed a committee to prepare for his reception.

GEORGIA.

The Serious Split in the Democratic Party in That State.

Two Democrats Running for Governor: Colquitt and Norwood.

The Republican State Convention Will Probably Make No Nominations.

Republicans Certain of Legislative Gains Now, and Hopeful of Carrying the State Two Years Hence.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—The political outlook in Georgia continues to appear of the most encouraging character for the Republicans. The Democratic party is split to such an extent that nothing that can happen will ever bring the contending parties together.

Upon the one side is

ALFRED H. COLQUITT,

the present Governor, who, failing to be renominated for that high office, bolted the convention, and is now making the race for Governor upon a recommendation given him by a majority of the delegates to the convention. He is bolstered up in the contest by John B. Gordon, ex-United States Senator of Georgia, who is charged with having traded off his office to ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, now a member of the Senate from Georgia. Senator Brown is also grooming Colquitt in the race, as a reward for the appointment. Gov. Colquitt hopes to get the support of a large number of the white voters of the State, together with the solid colored strength, which he thinks will be sufficient to return him to office. The colored vote he has been courting for the past three years, by preaching to the negroes and delivering addresses to their Sunday-schools whenever an opportunity offered itself.

THE HON. THOMAS M. NORWOOD,

the "People's" candidate, put before the voters of the State by the minority of the Convention,—which body retained their seats in the hall after the Colquitt wing of the Convention bolted,—is making a vigorous campaign against Gov. Colquitt. He is backed by Bob Toombs, Ben Hill, Alexander H. Stephens, and other prominent politicians of the State. Toombs has already taken the stump, and Hill and Stephens have written letters indorsing Norwood and tendering their support. These two statesmen will probably be heard from the stump in a few days. Other distinguished Georgians have also taken up the Norwood banner, and the campaign is now thoroughly opened.

A prominent Republican says that, in the event that the Convention to be held by the Republicans of Georgia, in this city, on the 7th of next month, fails to nominate a candidate for Governor, the white Republicans will vote almost solid for Norwood, and that

THE COLORED VOTE WILL BE BADLY SPLIT.

He says that the Norwood advocates will make much capital of the fact that Brown, Colquitt, and Gordon are all engaged in handling convicts; and that the inhuman treatment of these creatures, as shown by a recent report, will turn the colored vote, or a large portion of it, away from Colquitt, and in the direction of Norwood, who, in his opening speech, condemned the convict system as an outrage upon decency, and one that should be abolished. This being known, the negroes are divided, and the leaders of the race are on the stump advocating their Gubernatorial preferences. There is no contradicting the fact that the colored vote of the State is the winning card, and, with the whites badly divided, the man that can control the greatest number of colored votes will be the winner.

The campaign will be bitterly contested from beginning to end, and ill-feeling will be produced upon all sides, that may never be counteracted. Personalism has already been indulged in, and

HARSH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN USED,

both from the stump and in the press. As the matter stands, it is a choice between two men,—the one applying for vindication in the form of a reëlection, and the other representing the voters of the State who demand that the disorganizers of the Democratic party of Georgia should be rebuked. The main objection to Gov. Colquitt is, that he is charged with being incompetent, if not a bad man.

This grand independent tilt for the Governorship has caused independents to be run in every district and county, in the State; and wherever an independent and a regular nominee are running, a Republican is also in the race. With the Democratic vote divided between an independent and a regular nominee, the Republicans can by good management elect their man. In four out of the nine Congressional districts of the State Republican candidates have already been placed in the field; and the prospects are at present that they will be elected, as between the independents and the regulars the opposition is so strong that neither side will give way. In many of the counties, especially in the lower portion of the State, where the Republican vote is quite heavy, the Republicans have candidates in the field for the Legislature. Some of these counties have at least a half-dozen Democratic candidates for the Legislature, which will split up the vote to such an extent that in many instances Republicans will be elected to the Legislature. In the last Legislature there were only two Republicans, while in the next

THERE WILL BE AT LEAST A SCORE,

if not more.

The colored voters, knowing as they well do the present state of political affairs in Georgia, are satisfied that their votes will now be counted. Heretofore—notably in the case of Jim Blue, a negro from Glynn—they have been counted out upon all occasions. A leading Democrat, residing in Glynn County, told me, a few days since, that Blue had been elected four times in succession, but that upon each occasion he had been counted out by the Democratic managers of the election. This time, he said, "We will have to give Blue credit for all the votes that he polls, and in my opinion he will be elected."

While this disrupted state of the Democracy of Georgia is very alarming to the Democrats, the Republicans are jubilant,—for they know that for the first time in years their votes will be counted and justly returned. This wholesale disruption of the Democratic party of Georgia by Gov. Colquitt has settled the fate of the party in this State, and the action of the Governor in so doing has given every man an excuse to run for any office that he desires, upon any kind of a platform. Hereafter any defeated candidate for a nomination

CAN BOLT AT WILL,

and cite authority for doing so by referring to the action of Gov. Colquitt, who in 1877 was elected as the candidate of the organized Democracy by 80,000 majority, and who to-day, three years after, is running for Governor as a disorganizer and an independent.

The Republicans of the State of Georgia hold a Convention in Atlanta on the 7th of September. The Convention was called some weeks since by W. A. Pledger, colored Chairman of the State Central Committee, who is in the employ of Gov. Colquitt. His services were secured by the present Chief Executive, who believed that Pledger's influence with his race would control the solid vote of the colored people of the State. Two weeks since Gov. Colquitt provided Pledger with sufficient funds to go North on a visit to Marshall Jewell; and, this leaking out and becoming known to other colored leaders, they now charge Pledger with having sold out the party. Much indignation was worked up among these leaders as soon as it became known, and there was considerable talk among them of bouncing Pledger as soon as the Convention met. Hearing this, Pledger called the State Central Committee together yesterday, at Macon, for the purpose of revoking the call. Pledger made an earnest speech before the Committee, giving numerous reasons why the Convention should not be held. The Committee, however, contrary to his wishes,

DECIDED TO HOLD THE CONVENTION,

voting down Pledger's motion to rescind the action of the Committee in calling the Convention.

It is openly stated here that Pledger was induced by Brown, Gordon, and Colquitt to change his political base,—the trio fearing that the Convention would pass resolutions recommending that the colored people of Georgia cut loose from Pledger and Colquitt, and rally to the support of Norwood, who, it is believed by many of the leading colored men of the State, is preferable to Colquitt. The Convention may place a full State ticket in the field. This, however, I am informed, is not thought to be advisable, as many of the colored men have already committed themselves; and, besides, it will be more advantageous to the Republicans to widen the Democratic split, and go in for the election of a full ticket two years hence. Leading Republicans think that, if two white parties can be formed in Georgia, of about equal strength, two years from now there will be no trouble in electing a full Republican ticket from Governor down. At present they think that their party should be satisfied with gaining Republican victories in contests for legislative honors. Further developments will be watched with interest.

H. I. P.

Ole Bull and the Princess' Dogs.

Ole Bull used to delight in telling the following story: "I was beginning to be somewhat known, and was engaged to play at a concert to be given by the Princess Danremond, for which performance I was to receive five louis-d'or, or about 100 francs. Having to select some other musicians to accompany me, I engaged Ernst and the brothers Boucher. When we arrived at the Princess' hotel, the Swiss who stood guard over the grand chamber intimated that, as we were only musicians, we should go to some other room and wait until we were called for. This annoyed me very much, and, after waiting for some time, I said to the others, 'Let us go in; we were invited to this concert.' And, taking hold of the doors, I held them open while my companions entered. Just then some white Polish dogs which were inside ran toward the door, attracted by the scuffle, and, seeing Ernst, who had entered first, and was dressed in knee-breeches and silk stockings, ran barking at him. He was frightened and retreated, which encouraged the dogs so much that one of them bit him. Another came toward me, and, not caring to be bitten, I gave him a kick, sans ceremonie, which raised him in the air and knocked all fighting pluck out of him. He was carried out, and, the Princess being informed that this awful breach of decorum had been committed by one of the musicians, we were all ordered to leave immediately. I refused unless I was paid the five louis-d'or which had been promised me, and, when they threatened to put me out, I told them it would take the whole lot to do it. Just then the Norwegian Ambassador arrived and threw oil upon the troubled waters. He was accompanied by the Duke of Montebello, to whom he introduced me, who was a great musician, and through whom I met Chopin. So they paid me my five louis-d'or and I retreated. About two weeks later I saw an immense procession on the boulevards, and learned it was the funeral cortege of the Princess. This story was generally circulated and made an immense sensation, and I soon after, in connection with Ernest, Chopin, and the two Bouchers, gave a concert at Paris, which proved a great success. It was at this concert I first introduced Norwegian melodies, which were a real novelty in Paris, where they had never before been heard. They made a decidedly favorable impression."

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S.

"The Danicheffs" is an adaptation by Mr. R. A. Cazauran of the play of the same name written by M. Newski and Alexandre Dumas, fils. It was produced at the Union Square Theatre in 1876, and, while it never attained the popularity with the masses which was reached by "Miss Multon," "A Celebrated Case," or "The Banker's Daughter," yet it ran over 125 nights to profitable business, for the lower portions of the house were always filled, though the galleries remained empty. When the piece was produced in this city at Hooley's in 1877 it was not so fortunate. Neither galleries nor parquet were filled, for during its run the public mind was too much distracted with the memorable riots to pay much attention to theatricals. In view of this fact the present revival excites more than ordinary interest.

The locale of this play is in Russia—first at the estate of the *Danicheffs*, some distance from Moscow, then at Moscow itself, then on another estate of the *Danicheffs*, and the piece ends where it began. The story of "The Danicheffs" was composed to show Paris what sort of a life the Russian leads at home. Paris is the playground of the rich Russian for several months each year. The subject was well chosen, and the success of the play at the Odéon—the only success in some years at that theatre—evinced that in his departure from the consideration of the social evil Dumas had not forgotten his usual tact. He gave a faithful picture of Russian life as Russian life was in 1851,—at a time when the society of that country was in a state of transition from the semi-barbarism which marked it from the days of Peter the Great down through the succeeding reigns. Dumas places in striking relationship to each other several types of Russian character, the majority of them drawn with great realistic effect, while the central figure, *Osip*, is magnificent in its ideality. There is great originality shown in the plot, and most artistically are the incidents linked together. In situation the play is very strong. The interest is sustained until the curtain falls upon the last scene. The dialog is terse, smooth, natural,—always characteristic of Cazauran's dialog, and often poetical. While we cannot say that the cast was faultless, we can admit that the presentation was evenly and effectively made. It served to show Miss Maude Harrison, who invariably plays comedy, in a sympathetic rôle,—that of *Anna*, the sweet and pretty object of *Vladimir's* love. Miss Harrison exceeded the expectations of her friends, and although she undoubtedly is an imitator of Miss Sara Jewett in this rôle, she gave a charming, although slightly artificial, picture in the serf girl.

When the play opens we are shown the interior of the chateau Danicheff. *Anna* is reading to the *Countess Danicheff* (Mrs. E. J. Phillips) to amuse her. In another part of the room two old serfs are telling fortunes on cards at a table. The *Countess* seems bored both by the reading and the fortune-telling. She is annoyed, as it presently appears, at the fact that her son, the *Count Vladimir* (Mr. Joseph Whiting) has been recalled to service in the army, his regiment being stationed at Moscow. Previous to his departure he comes to his mother and tells her that he cannot marry the *Princess Walanoff* (Miss Ida Vernon), as she desires, because he loves another woman. He then tells her that this very woman is none other than *Anna*, her own serf, brought up by her and made a sort of companion. Then the blood of the Russian Boyar begins to boil in the old *Countess'* veins, and the first strong scene of the play occurs between mother and son. Mrs. Phillips appeared to be suffering from nervousness last night in the scene, and on this account her acting was by no means as effective as we found it in the third act. Her conception of the woman,—a reflex of the three reigns from the great Katherine,—a Russian Countess to whom "the nobility is everything, the rest of all things nothing," is truthful, and her acting always artistic, yet we scarcely think Mrs. Phillips has the physique necessary to fully picture the aristocratic Countess, nor the voice to give full weight to her strong scenes. Mr. Joseph Whiting was rough in comparison to the delicacy shown by many of the others around him. Yet his performance was an effective one, full of fire and spirit. His figure, which is tall and well formed, and his voice, which is strong and musical, are favorable elements in such a part. This scene, as we have said, is one of the strongest in the play, and as the kernel of the plot lies in it, it is worth more extended description. The mother, seeing that anger has no effect upon the boy's determination, rises from her chair and whispers to him words that could be uttered by none other than a Russian mother to a Russian son: "You love the girl? Why, take her. Surely that is no reason for marrying her." The young man, bitten by the modern theories that are making their way into Russia, starts indignant at this, and says: "Call the girl, and say to her, '*Anna*, your parents were my slaves. After their death I took you into my house, attached you to my person, have elevated your sentiments and chastened your soul by bestowing on you an education above your birth. All this I paid for. You must now pay me my interest on my investment, by becoming the mistress of my son. Oh! mother, rather than be a party to such an action," etc. The *Countess* finally promises him that if he will come back in a year with the same sentiments she will consent to his marriage with the girl. The sound of the wheels of his carriage has barely died away, when the *Countess* summons all her serfs, as she tells them, to arrange the autumn marriages. She sends for the head groom of her stables, also a serf, who is called *Osip*, and then and there forces him to marry the girl *Anna*. Miss Harrison, when the *Countess* announced her intention, in a little scene, escaped from the artificiality of her sentiment, and acted with true pathos and much tact. The audience were touched, and acknowledged her skill. The ceremony ended, the old *Countess*, laughing, exclaims: "Now, *Count Danicheff*, you may return when you will." The curtain falls. The succeeding acts are devoted to the untying of the marriage-knot between *Osip* and *Anna*—when the latter is delivered to *Vladimir*—and the illustration of one of the noblest victims of self-sacrifice ever presented on a stage.

This self-sacrificing spirit is in the person of *Osip*, the groom, and Mr. Charles R. Thorne plays the rôle. It is a picture—as he drew it last night—fit to hold a foremost place in the group of modern dramatic heroes he has given us. His presence was easy, natural, and dignified, and throughout the lofty soul of the character was admirably shown. His reading was careful and distinct. His quiet intensity and his true feeling shown in the third act elicited spontaneous admiration repeatedly. This third act occurs in the Russian esba or cabin of *Osip*. His wife *Anna* is with him. In his love for *Vladimir*, and having cause for gratitude to his young master, the noble slave had dealt with this girl as though she had been his sister, even while he loved her as only men of such strong natures as his can love. He is trying to win her, trying to make her his wife in more than name, when the *Countess* suddenly rushes in. After the marriage she had gone to her son in Moscow, at which place a French diplomatist, *De Talde* (well played by Mr. Ramsey), has informed the son of his mother's action, and between mother and son a stormy scene has occurred. When the *Countess* enters, her first question to *Osip* is "Are you in good health?" He replies in the affirmative. "Are you able to travel?" "Yes." "Then you must start at once for my estate in Poland." "Very well," returns the serf. "I shall tell my wife at once." "You are not to take her with you," the *Countess* says. "I do not wish to leave her alone," answers the serf. "It is only for a few days." "Not for one day," he replies; "not one hour. When you married us you freed us. We are free by your own written will and deed. I read your plan. I away; my wife in your power? No, this thing cannot be." Throughout this scene and the one with *Vladimir* following Mr. Thorne gives a capital example of his school of acting, free from exaggeration, free from the slightest effort, and also remarkably free from the mannerisms in speech and action which often became so prominent as to mar the beauties of his art work.

It is in the salon of the palace of the *Princess Walanoff* that the second act of the play occurs, and here we find a miscellaneous society such as one finds only in *Russia*. We have here the French diplomatist before mentioned, a Polish pianist, a German metaphysician, an Austrian doctor, and ladies of all nationalities. Mr. Lemoyne gives a good bit of comedy in *Borowski*, a sort of London swell transplanted to the country of the Muscovite, and Mr. Stoddart, as the curious outgrowth of Russian institutions, *Zakaroff*, gives another clearly cut character. *Zakaroff* is a man with some millions of dollars, which he has made by selling brandy, having obtained by purchase the monopoly of licenses. Miss Ida Vernon rendered her part of the *Princess* with dignity, and in the scene with the Frenchwoman, where she reveals her love for *Vladimir*, for the judgment shown in her reading and acting she deserves the applause she received.

There were, in addition to those we have mentioned, in the cast Mr. Owen Fawcett, who acceptably filled a small part, and Mr. Charles Collins, who deserves a favorable word for his *Nikipof*. Miss Sara Cowell and Miss Nellie Morant also filled small rôles. The piece was well received.

THE JUVENILE OPERA.

The opera season of 1880-'81 commences in miniature. The young artists of the Miles opera company made their opening bow at Hooley's Theatre, last evening, to a large audience in Lecocq's sprightly opera, "The Little Duke," and the audience rewarded the small people with many expressions of satisfaction and calls before the curtain. The troupe is culled from the best material of the old Miles, Haverly, and New York companies, and comprises in its list some very competent actors, considering age. The opera itself is very trying upon such youthful voices, and very exacting in its dramatic demands. Vocally, though they are inclined to get out of tune and many of the voices show fatigue, they acquit themselves very creditably, and are remarkably correct and prompt in their work. So far as the action is concerned, we have seen some of their elders do the "Little Duke" much worse. The four leading parts, the *Duke* (Miss Fannie Cohen), *De Montlandry Primrose*, and the *Duchess* (Miss Sallie Cohen) were very strongly cast. Master Dunn, who takes the part of the tutor, and who will be well remembered by his unique personation of *Dick Deadeye* when in the old Haverly company, is quite as funny and grotesque in this part. His lecture in the convent is a capital bit of fun, bordering somewhat upon the conventional negro minstrel lecture, but still sufficiently comical and original to be very entertaining, while his attack upon the *Little Duke*, at the head of the servants, brought him round upon round of applause for its drollery and capital spirit of burlesque fun. All four of the leading parts were well sustained, and the *Duke* and *Duchess* received a very hearty tribute for the excellent style in which they sang the Love Duet in the first act. The chorus as a rule was well up in its singing and stage business, and in some numbers sang in a style which would have done credit to any stage, as, for instance, in the "Singing Lesson" in the second act, which carried off a hearty encore. Notwithstanding the monotony and want of variety in children's singing, their performance has very few dull moments, and will well repay a visit. The "Little Duke" will be repeated this evening.

M'VICKER'S.

"All the Rage" began the fourth and the last week of its successful career at this theatre. The audience, although not a large one, was a most appreciative one.

ASCENT OF CHIMBORAZO.

Mr. Whymper's Second Trip to the Highest Summit of the Mountain.

PANAMA, Aug. 16.—The *Star and Herald* publishes the following translation of a declaration made by one of the two Ecuadorians who accompanied Mr. Whymper on his second trip to the summit of Chimborazo:

I, Javier Campaña, of Quito, hereby declare that, on July 3, 1880, I accompanied Mr. Edward Whymper to the very highest point of the summit of Chimborazo. We were also accompanied by Jean-Antoine Carrel, and by Louis Carrel (Mr. Whymper's two Italian mountaineers), and by David Beltram, of Machachi.

Mr. Whymper placed his tent, on July 2, 1880, on the northwest side of Chimborazo, at a hight, so he tells me, of about 16,000 feet, and he provided for the use of myself and of David the things which were necessary for an ascent,—namely, good strong boots with large nails, warm gloves, spectacles to protect the eyes against the glare of the snow, and ice-axes to help us along. We started from the tent at 5:15 on the morning of July 3, 1880, and at once began to ascend toward the summit. The way at first was over loose stones, but after we had ascended for about 1,000 feet we came to snow, and the remainder of the ascent was entirely over snow, with the exception of one or two little places where rocks came through the snow. We stopped to eat on one of these little patches of rock at 8:35 a. m., and after Mr. Whymper had examined his mercurial barometer he encouraged us to proceed by telling us that we had already got more than half way up from the tent. From this place we saw the sea.

We went on again at 9:05 a. m., and found that the snow got steeper and steeper. We were all tied together with a good strong rope in case any one should slip, and except for this and for things with which we had been provided I should not have been able to get along at all. Sometimes it was very cold, and there was much wind, but when we were in the sun it was very hot. Whether in the sun or in the shade the snow was very soft, and we sank in deeply, often up to the knees. This was very fatiguing, and it was owing to this that we took so much longer time in ascending the upper than the lower part of the mountain.

To break the ascent we zigzagged about, and at one time came round to the side fronting Guaranda, and then came back to above the place where the tent was pitched. At last we got on to the top and could see the two summits. The snow was very soft indeed here, and we went along very slowly, and had often to stop to get breath. The highest of the two summits was on our left hand, that is, upon the north side of the mountain, and we went to it, without going upon the lower one. As we approached the very highest point we saw that there was something strange upon it, and when we got up we found the pole of the flag which Mr. Whymper had put up on Jan. 4, 1880. It stood up about one and a half varas above the snow, and very little of the flag remained, as it had been torn to pieces by the wind. I took a small piece of the flag to show to my friends below, and was filled with joy at being the first Ecuadorian to reach the summit of the great Chimborazo.

We arrived on the very highest point of the summit at 1:20 p. m., and about the same time ashes from Cotopaxi began to fall. They filled our eyes, noses, mouths, and ears, and made the snow quite black. Mr. Whymper, however, prepared his instruments and was at work during the whole time we were on the summit. He did not once sit down to rest from the time we left the tent in the morning until the time that we returned to it in the evening. He took the hight of the mountain with his barometers, and told us that the observations he now made agreed very well with those which he made upon the first ascent of Chimborazo on Jan. 4, 1880.

At 2:30 p. m. we left the summit and came down as fast as we could, only stopping a little from time to time to allow Mr. Whymper to collect rocks at various places. We arrived again at the tent at 5:10 p. m., and found it covered from the ashes from Cotopaxi, which were still falling, and filled the whole valleys with a thick cloud. On July 4 we continued the tour of the mountain, and arrived at night close to Tortorillas; and on the 6th we returned to Riobamba, having had a most successful journey, without accidents of any sort whatever, not only having made the tour and the second ascent of Chimborazo, but having also made en route on the 29th of June the first ascent of Carihuairazo.

FRANCISCO JR. CAMPANA.

GUAYAQUIL, July 19, 1880.

Declared and subscribed at Guayaquil this 20th day of July, 1880, before me.

GEORGE CHAMBERS,
H. B. M.'s Consul, Guayaquil.

Buoyancy of Water.

Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

Another terrible steamboat slaughter! Presence of mind and a slight knowledge of the specific gravity of the human body would have saved much of this frightful loss of life. There was loose wood enough about the boat to have floated ten times the number of passengers on the ill-fated vessel, if it had been used with judgment. The human body weighs about a pound in the water, and a single chair will carry two grown persons. That is, it would keep their heads above water, which is all that is necessary when it is a question of life or death. The burning vessel was close to shore, the water was calm and warm, and all these passengers might easily have jumped overboard and paddled laughing ashore, if they had only possessed and used the simple knowledge that one finger placed upon a stool, or a chair, or a small box, or a piece of board, would easily keep the head above water, while the two feet and the other hand might be used as paddles to propel toward the shore. It is not at all necessary to know how to swim to be able to keep from drowning in this way. A little experience of the buoyant power of matter, and faith in it, is all that is required. We have seen a small boy who could not swim a stroke propel himself back and forth across a deep, wide pond by means of a board that would not sustain five pounds. In fact, that sometime small boy is now writing this. Children and all others should have practice in the sustaining power of water. In nine cases out of ten the knowledge that what will sustain a pound weight is all that is necessary to keep one's head above water will serve better in emergencies than the greatest expertness as a swimmer. A person unfamiliar with the buoyant power of water will naturally try to climb on top of the floating object on which he tries to save himself. If it is large enough that is all right. But it is generally not large enough, and half of a struggling group are often drowned in the desperate scramble of a life and death struggle to climb on top of a piece of wreck or other floating object, not large enough to keep them all entirely above the water. This often happens when pleasure boats capsize. All immediately want to get out of the water on top of the overturned or half-filled boat, and all are drowned except those whom the wrecked craft will wholly bear up. If they would simply trust the water to sustain ninety-nine hundredths of the weight of their bodies, and the disabled boat the other hundredth, they might all be saved under most circumstances. An overturned or water-filled wooden boat will sustain more people in this way than it will carry. It would keep the heads above water of as many people as could get their hands on the gunwale. These are simple facts, easily learned, and may some day save your life.

POLITICAL.

Opening of the Democratic State Campaign in Southern Illinois.

Speech of the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Democratic Candidate for Governor, at Belleville.

Probable Defeat of Gen. Bragg for a Renomination in the Fourth Wisconsin District.

Political Feeling Running High in the Green Mountain State.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Democratic State campaign, after weeks of preliminary work, was formally opened here to-day at the old home of Lyman Trumbull. The elements and the location favored the Democracy. It was a pleasant day, and the opening was had in the midst of a Democratic community. From that standpoint it was a success, for there was a large and orderly day meeting at the fair-grounds and a torch-light hurrah at night. The day meeting was opened by ex-Gov. Koerner, in a somewhat fulsome biographical sketch of Trumbull and Parsons. He was followed by Parsons, who at once began to tickle the farmers by pronouncing himself one, and with here and there an allusion to State politics and State taxation upon the agricultural class. The burden of his speech was that the Democratic party of Illinois was a loyal party during the War. With a blaze of cornets and an instrumental overture, Lyman Trumbull was presented by Gov. Koerner. The first portion of his remarks was largely personal. He was good enough to acknowledge his indebtedness to the Democratic party for all the offices he held prior to 1854, when slavery became the paramount political issue. His subsequent honors came from the Republicans. At one time or another he had received the support of nearly all his fellow-citizens, the questions which divided parties having in the meantime changed. Naturally, he was grateful to everybody, and wouldn't for anything say aught that should grate harshly on the ear of any man, whether political friend or political foe. All were alike interested in good government, and in steering the ship of State over the boisterous waves which surrounded her into a haven of quiet and safety. The resolutions of the Republican party of 1856 and 1860 announced the principles upon which it attained power. For the ascendency of those principles he had struggled, and for all that remained unsettled he was struggling to-day. But how many of them were now living issues, and of those which remained, how many did the Republican party of to-day represent? The only thing left was the "restoring of the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, the establishment of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, the return to rigid economy and accountability as indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public Treasury, and a change of Administration to correct the recent startling development of frauds and corruption at the Federal metropolis." The Republican party today was not the advocate of one of these measures. Its most trusted leaders denounced them. The Government's extravagance under Republican rule exceeded that of 1860, and in its frauds and corruptions, before it had a Democratic House to check it, it was ahead of anything before known in the history of government. The annual expenses under Grant were thrice those under Buchanan, and the increase was disproportionate to the increase of population. The party for the last ten years has been hostile to the men who founded it, including himself. Having thus proved recreant to every living principle on which it was organized, there was no reason why a Republican of 1856 or 1860 should longer support it. Neither the credit of suppressing the Rebellion or destroying slavery belonged to it exclusively. Even Democratic Missouri, which in 1860 gave Lincoln but 17,028 votes, furnished 109,111 men to the Union army. As well might it be claimed that the Democrats crushed out the Rebellion, for without their aid it could not have been done. As for the abolition of slavery, that was the result of circumstances, and was accomplished by the Thirteenth Amendment, sixteen Democrats voting in its favor, without thirteen of whose votes it could not have been passed.

Judge Trumbull loudly denounced what he was pleased to term the Republican party's interference in elections, and held up before his hearers the fearful bugbear of innumerable and in most cases wholly unscrupulous Deputy Marshals frightening people away from the polls. It was by such means as this that the Republicans had sought to perpetuate their power. Naturally enough the speaker proceeded to "baste" Johnny Davenport, hated by all loyal Democrats everywhere. At the last session a bill was proposed, in the language Gen. Garfield had offered as an amendment on a previous occasion, providing that these Deputy Marshals should be taken in equal numbers from the different political parties and be appointed by the Circuit and District Courts. After quoting from Gen. Garfield's speech on the Election law, the speaker went on to say that this bill, in the terms it had once been proposed by Gen. Garfield, passed Congress, but, just measure as it was, encountered the President's veto, and Gen. Garfield did not have the moral courage to help the Democratic members pass it over the veto, the party demanding that the law remain as it is, in order that it might fill election precincts with Republican Deputy-Marshals, employed at the public expense for party electioneering purposes.

As a matter of course, Judge Trumbull not only referred to the "Fraud," but, notwithstanding the repudiation of the alleged victim at Cincinnati, harped on it at great length, rolling it under the tongue, so to speak, as a sweet morsel, very much as he has been doing for the last four years, and promises to do until the end of time. Forgetful of the fact that one Judge Trumbull himself was a "visiting statesman," he heaped all the obloquy supposed to be contained in that familiar phrase upon Gen. Garfield, "without whose vote in the Electoral Commission 'the great fraud' could not have been consummated."

Touching briefly on the claim that the Republican party improved the currency and restored prosperity, the speaker intimated that it was the Republican party itself that was responsible for the years of adversity following 1873, and tickled his hearers by remarking that it was not till the Democratic party got control of the House and checked the wasteful extravagance of a Republican Administration that returning prosperity began to appear.

Having established it satisfactorily to his own mind that no original Republican, who preferred principles to party, right to wrong, and fairness to dishonesty, could longer vote with the Republican party, the speaker proceeded to show how easily and consistently he might slide into the Democratic fold. Having tried it himself, the Judge was fully competent to show how it could be done. The Democratic party, having been out of power twenty years, contained a lot of fresh material, and was not composed of the same persons as were in power at the commencement of the War. More than that, it was the open and avowed advocate of the principles declared in the fourth and sixth resolutions of the Republican platform of 1860, believing not in the right of a State to secede from the Union, but in its right to control its domestic affairs without interference by the Federal Government in its elections by Federal officials, or a lawless, armed force, under any pretext whatever. Neither secession nor African slavery would ever trouble us more. The United States were sovereign as to all powers granted, and the States as to all powers not granted, each being sovereign within its own sphere. The pledge in the Democratic platform to the traditions of the fathers meant nothing more than a return from the centralizing tendencies, the extravagance, profligacy, and corruption of modern Republicanism, to the constitutional rights of the States and the Nation, and to simplicity, honesty, and purity in the administration of the Government. To obtain this an entire change was necessary. The cry of a "Solid South" should have no weight, coming from partisans who, to retain power, were bellowing themselves hoarse for the support of a United North. The Democratic party was the only National party in the land, and it expected to elect its candidates by votes from both sections.

After lauding Hancock and English for the possession of the Jeffersonian qualifications for office, the speaker was pleased to commend the former's letter to Gen. Sherman, and to indulge in the sneer that while he had the courage to do right, his competitor had shown himself sadly deficient in that quality.

Referring in closing to State matters, Judge Trumbull charged the Republican party in the State with extravagance and the imposition of unnecessary taxation, repeated the stale slander that money raised to take care of the insane, the deaf and dumb, had been appropriated to extravagant modes of living and costly entertainments of officials in charge, and declared that it was high time to look over the books of the State as well as the National Government. The Democratic party had now become the party of reform, and the speaker's one-sided prophetic vision led him to thank God that the signs from every quarter gave promise that the time drew nigh when it would get a chance to look into those accounts.

Judge Trumbull was listened to with the most patient attention for over two hours. He talked to people who had helped make him Secretary of State, Supreme Judge, Congressman, and Senator.

At night, Gen. Black, of Danville, Democratic candidate for Attorney-General; Butterworth, candidate for State-Treasurer; and several local celebrities, spoke in the City Park. A great deal of money and much enthusiasm were expended.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Greenbackers will hold a Congressional Convention at Elgin on Tuesday, Aug. 31, for the Fourth District, composed of the Counties of Kane, McHenry, Winnebago, Boone, and De Kalb. The Hon. E. W. Blaisdell, of Rockford, seems to be the favorit, and will probably receive the nomination. He has already announced his candidacy from an independent standpoint, and is stumping the district to a limited extent. There is no chance of his election as the district is overwhelmingly Republican. A De Kalb County man will be placed on the Greenback ticket for member of the State Board of Equalization.

The Democrats will hold their Congressional Convention soon.

The Republicans have called their Congressional Convention to meet at Elgin on Thursday of this week, and some lively figuring is being done for the succession to the Hon. John C. Sherwin, the Republican incumbent. The Kane County Republican Convention on Saturday instructed its delegates for Mr. Sherwin, and the McHenry County primaries were carried by this gentleman on Saturday. The McHenry Republican County Convention will be held on Wednesday, and the delegates will no doubt be instructed for him. Judge Ben Smith, County Judge of McHenry County, was announced as a Republican Congressional candidate one day last week, a very sudden movement inaugurated by Kane County politicians, and some active work was done for a few days. But the Judge concluded that discretion was the better part of valor and withdrew from the contest.

The Winnebago County Republican Convention on Saturday declared for the Hon. J. C. Garver, of Rockford, present State's Attorney of the county, and that gentleman's friends are seeking support in other portions of the district.

The Boone County Convention will be held on Wednesday, and quite a warm struggle is now being made in that county to secure the delegates for either one candidate or the other. It is thought that the delegates will be instructed for either Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut or State Senator Charley Fuller.

The De Kalb County Republican Convention is held to-day, and as no home candidate has come to the front, it is believed that the delegation will be favorable to the Hon. John C. Sherwin, which will give him the nomination, he only needing two votes in addition to those of Kane and McHenry.

The Hon. H. E. Hunt, of Dundee, Kane County, present member of the State Board of Equalization, is again a candidate for renomination by the Republicans, but will not stand in the way of Mr. Sherwin, the Congressional candidate, as it is not usual in this district to select both candidates from the same county. R. M. Patrick, President of the First National Bank of Marengo, McHenry County, is also mentioned in this connection.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Hon. A. J. Streeter, candidate for Governor on the Greenback ticket in this State, addressed a fair crowd in this city to-night. His efforts were an entire vindication of the Greenback doctrine according to their platform. Mr. Streeter is an able speaker, and entertained his audience for about two hours. He did not think that his party would be successful at this Presidential election, but thought it was growing rapidly in numbers, and would ultimately become the political party of the country. The meeting was largely attended by Republicans and Democrats. His speech drew considerable enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Democrats at their County Convention nominated the following persons for county offices: Circuit Clerk, Robert Spotswood; State's Attorney, A. H. Frost; Sheriff, William C. McCaughey; Coroner, P. G. Hollem. Eight delegates were also chosen to the Congressional Convention: John D. Waterman, Richard Chaney, Rockford; C. C. Stevens, Pecatonica; John Davis, Durand; N. S. Straw, Seward; O. F. Bennett, Cherry Valley; O. T. Wellington, Harlem; Andrew Keith, Burnett.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Aug. 30.—The De Kalb County Convention met in the Court-House this afternoon, and appointed nine delegates to the Congressional Convention, with Andrew Beveridge, Jr., as Chairman. The nine delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed to vote for Hiram Loucks as first choice, and Henry Wood as second choice for Representative. The strife for county officers was very great. Gen. Daniel Dustin was nominated for Circuit Clerk on the twentieth ballot, Lester P. Wood for Sheriff on the sixth ballot. J. K. Kuler was nominated for Coroner, and J. P. Stephens for State's-Attorney. The Congressional delegates met and unanimously resolved to present the name of Gen. Daniel Dustin at Elgin as a candidate for Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Republicans of Adams County are waking up to the work of the campaign with considerable zeal. On Saturday evening a large meeting in McKee Township, in this county, was addressed by several speakers from this city, and by the Hon. A. C. Mathews, of Pike. This evening Col. Mathews and Mr. W. H. Edgar, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the Opera-House in this city. For several years past the Republicans in this vicinity have not been so well organized so early in the campaign as they are this year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 30.—A reception will be tendered to the Hon. John M. Hamilton, of this city, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket, on his return to the city from his campaigning tour Saturday night. He will be escorted by the Garfield battalion from his residence to the hall, and will make a speech at Phœnix Hall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—Gov. Cullom leaves to-night for Chicago. He is making an active and effective canvass, and has no doubt of a greatly increased Republican majority in Illinois this year. Following is a list of the Governor's speaking appointments: Streator, Aug. 31; Odell, Sept. 1; Waterloo, Sept. 2; Irwin's Grove, Sangamon County, Sept. 4; Rock Island, Sept. 7; Cambridge, Sept. 8; Belvidere, Sept. 9; Elgin, Sept. 10; Braidwood, Sept. 11; Rockford, Sept. 15; Sterling, Sept. 16; Council's Grove, Sept. 22; Toulon, Sept. 23.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—The nomination of Casper M. Sanger as the Republican candidate for Congress in this district meets the emphatic approbation of all classes of voters. The other aspirants for the nomination—Messrs. Frisby, Ludington, and Winkler—have gracefully acquiesced in the decision of the Convention, and will give Mr. Sanger an earnest and enthusiastic support. The Republicans are sanguine that they will be able to carry the district, having done so at the last Gubernatorial election. Two yevrs ago the vote for Congressman stood: Deuster (Lem.), 11,157; Frisby (Rep.), 11,022; Judd (Greenbacker), 1,351. As the fiat epidemic that swept over the State four years ago has pretty much disappeared, and those afflicted by it have returned to their former party allegiance, it will be seen that Mr. Deuster will have a dusty hunt of it this time. It is not likely that any fiat lunatic will take the field this year for Congress, and in that case the 1,350 votes cast for Judd (who now supports Garfield) two years ago will go to Mr. Sanger. The prospect now is that Deuster's nomination will be made by acclamation, as Sanger's was last week, and that it will be a fair and square pull between the two parties, both candidates having the cordial support of their political friends. Mr. Deuster's record is not very clear; he was a Copperhead during the War,—so much so that there was some talk at one time of expelling him from the State Senate, and of suppressing his paper on account of its disloyal utterances. Some of the fossilized old Bourbons of his own party also remember how Deuster bolted the nomination of Sam Rindskopf, the regularly nominated Democratic Congressman in this district in 1874, when he (Deuster) stumped the district in the interest of ex-Gov. Ludington, the Republican candidate. Deuster's bolt, and the consequent disaffection among the Catholic German element, drove Rindskopf off the ticket, and the Hon. W. P. Lynde was substituted in his stead by the District Committee. Rindskopf's friends have laid up this old grudge against Deuster, and when he feels the knife under his fifth rib he will know where it comes from. Another source of violent opposition to Deuster comes from the German Infidels, Free-Thinkers, and Socialists, who hate a Catholic with a perfect hatred, and will never vote for one of them. The feud between the two factions in this district has been as intense and bitter for years as religious quarrels generally are, and at present shows no signs of abatement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Aug. 30.—The Democratic Convention for the Fifth District meets in Sheboygan on the 2d of September to nominate a candidate for Congress. Gen. Bragg expects to be nominated, but, Manitowoc County unexpectedly turns up with a delegation in favor of the inevitable Jo Rankin, and if the Dodge County delegates, some of whom are elected for A. K. Delany, should vote for Rankin he will be nominated. Bragg is sanguine of success.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30.—The five delegates elected in this city Saturday night are all for the renomination of the Hon. L. B. Caswell for Congress.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 30.—The Republican mass-meeting here to-night was one of the largest political demonstrations ever held in this city. The First Voters' Garfield and Arthur Club turned out in force with torches and escorted Gen. Ben Harrison to the Academy of Music, the largest public hall in the city, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, hundreds being turned away unable to gain admission. The First Voters presented a fine appearance, their excellent marching exciting universal admiration. At the Academy Gen. Harrison delivered an eloquent and effective speech, which was frequently greeted with hearty applause. The enthusiasm was very great, and the Democrats themselves concede that the meeting was much larger than that addressed by Senator McDonald last week. The Republicans in this county were never so well organized nor so enthusiastic as at present, and they confidently count on a large reduction of the Democratic majority in October.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 30.—Jesse B. Harper, of Illinois, addressed the Greenbackers here this evening, on the corner of Seventh and Main streets. Only a small crowd listened to his remarks. He is the same party who spoke through the State of Alabama previous to the late election there. A torch-light procession made up of eighteen men and a number of small boys was a feature of the occasion.

The Garfield and Arthur Colored Campaign Club met at the Court-House this evening. A large crowd was in attendance. The meeting was addressed by George Adams, the Rev. T. L. Lewis, the Rev. T. L. Smith, and others. The meeting was very decorous, though marked by the greatest enthusiasm.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 30.—The Black Hills delegates to the Territorial Republican Convention at Vermilion, who were in the city to-day, report that ten of the twenty-five delegates from Lawrence County will go for Pettigrew for Delegate to Congress on the first ballot. The whole delegation was claimed by Bennett. The Chicago & North-western Road influence is said to be for Pettigrew, and Milwaukee & St. Paul opposed. Pettigrew claims to lack only three votes of enough to nominate on the first ballot. Money is being freely used.

VERMONT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Specials from Vermont show that party feeling is running very high in that State. A Republican flag in Bennington was torn down and carried off Saturday night. To-day it was recovered, and two Democratic strikers are in jail for the theft. A howling mob of 300 or 400 followed the Republican torch-light procession in Rutland the same night, refused a hearing to Lucius Bigelow, editor of the *Herald and Globe*, and finally broke up both meeting and procession.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Aug. 30.—A large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention, and many candidates, have already arrived. It is very uncertain who will be nominated for any office, except that there is no opposition to Judge Valentine for Associate Justice. The Convention will convene at 10 o'clock Wednesday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The Republicans of the Thirteenth Congressional District indorse all the Greenback nominees, including Charles N. Brumm for Congress.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 30.—Gen. James H. Williams has been nominated for Congress by the Mahone Readjusters of the Eighth District.

HEIDELBERG DOINGS.

An Assault upon an American Student, and the Result.

Heidelberg Letter to Springfield Republican.

There are in Heidelberg several large beer-halls that are the favorit resorts of the students, and where they "most do congregate." They are usually crowded from 10 or 11 in the forenoon until long after midnight. Outsiders don't trouble them much. If a stranger accidentally finds his way into one he soon discovers that his presence is not wanted, and, swallowing his glass of beer as quickly as possible, he hurries away. If he persists in remaining to drink two or three glasses more, he is hustled out, devoid of ceremony. Occasionally this exclusive spirit in the students leads to hard fights, which end in broken heads and bloody noses; they not unfrequently catch tartars.

A few weeks ago an American student who had but recently arrived in Heidelberg strayed into one of these beer-halls of an evening and ordered a glass of beer. He drank that, and then ordered a second and a third. He noticed that the students who were grouped about the different tables had stopped drinking, and all had their eyes directed toward him as if he was an intruder. When he called for his fourth glass one of the students came forward and told him to leave the hall. He was told by the American that he was aware that Germany was not a free country, but that beer-halls were free, and he should stay. The German told him if he did not leave at once he would be put out. He was requested to "try it on." When the student went back for reinforcements the student quickly gathered up an armful of the thick, heavy earthern beer-mug plates that were on several of the tables near, and barricaded himself behind a heavy oak table in the corner of the hall. He also collected all the beer-mugs and glasses that were not in use, and that he could speedily lay his hands on, and drew around him two or three chair to be ready for an emergency. It is said that for a minute or two he worked very lively. When eight or ten of the students rushed forward to carry out their threat there was a lively fight, which lasted for about ten minutes. The charge was met by volley after volley of beer-plates, beer-mugs and glasses, every one of which hit its mark and did its work. Two or three of the students jumped on the table and attempted to take the American by force of arms, but were laid out hors du combat by the oaken chairs, which proved admirable weapons of defense. The battle waxed warmer every moment. Fresh recruits took the places of the wounded as fast as they fell back for repairs. The plates, mugs, and glasses soon gave out and the barricade was demolished. Then the plucky American met his assailants face to face, with the odds fearfully against him. But he still remained master of the situation. Fortunately he was a scientific boxer, and when the students made their rush upon him they were met with new, to them, and unexpected weapons. Blows played out right and left from his shoulders with such lightning rapidity and with such forces that soon several [illegible] floor, and the others [illegible] that part of the hall,—probably to reconsider the matter of putting the stranger out. The hall was in a fearful condition. Tables and chairs were overturned, the benches, windows and mirrors were smashed, and the floor covered with the debris of beer-mugs and glasses. The [illegible] that his opponents did not care to renew the fight, quietly took his hat and walked out. The next day he was arrested by the proprietor of the beer-hall on a charge of causing [illegible] for damages for broken furniture. He at once caused the arrest of the students as the aggressors in the fray, and the matter was finally settled by the students being obliged to pay the principal part of the damages. But the Germans were so fascinated with the American's pluck and bravery that a few nights [illegible] got up a grand demonstration in his honor at the same beer-hall, on which occasion an indefinit quantity of beer was drank in his honor, and he was made to feel that he was the hero of the hour. I speak of this affair as a sample of others which are taking place every week, and [illegible] week, not only among the students themselves, but among students and citizens. Scarcely a night but there are [illegible] and fights between beer-drunken students, policemen, and citizens, which result more or less of the former going to the lock-up.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK.

BASE-BALL!

THE CELEBRATED
TROY TEAM,
UNDER BOB FERGUSON, VS.
CHICAGO,
AT 3:20 PROMPT,
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2.
☞ Note change in hour for calling play.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

40 ARTISTS. | MILES' JUVENILE OPERA | 40 ARTISTS.
(A consolidation of Haverly's celebrated Juvenile Opera Co., the New York Juvenile Comedy Co., and Miles' Juvenile Pinafore Co., and forming THE ONLY JUVENILE TROUPE before the public.)
TO-NIGHT and Wednesday Matinee,
LITTLE DUKE—LITTLE—DUKE—LITTLE—DUKE.
Wed'y eve. and Sat. Matinee. . . . H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Thurs., Fri., and Sat. eves. . . BELLS OF CORNEVILLE.
Sunday eve. (LAST performance) . . . LITTLE DUKE.
Sept. 6—MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL and Company.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK
Of the Great Success
ALL THE RAGE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Next Week—DENMAN THOMPSON as JOSHUA WHITCOMB.

J. H. HAVERLY'S
GRAND MASTODON PAVILION,
Lake Front, between Ball Grounds and Exposition.
DANIEL O'LEARY'S
Great Test Tournament!
COMMENCING SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 3 p. m.
Daniel O'Leary to ride 3[illegible] miles [illegible] runners.
SUNDAY, Sept. 5, 12 m. (noon).
START OF THE GREAT TEST RACE
BETWEEN MEN AND HORSES.
156 Hours, "Go as You Please,"
PURSE, $4,000.
Admission, 50 cents. Music afternoon and evening. Grand Stand for ladies and children; no extra charge.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY. . . . . Manager and Proprietor
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF
A. M. PALMER'S
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY
In their Great Play, in four acts,
THE DANICHEFFS!
With a Powerful Cast, including Mr. Chas. R. Thorne. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. Sunday Night, Sept. 5, only GRAND BENEFIT of BLISS WHITAKER.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Every night this week, and Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday Matinees,
THIELMAN'S BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Monday, Sept. 6—TONY PASTOR'S STAR NOVELTY COMBINATION.

BAUM'S CONCERT GARDEN,
Corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.
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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of A. M. Palmer's Union-Square Theatre Company. "The Danicheffs."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "All the Rage."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Miles' Juvenile Opera Company. "Little Duke."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Thielman's Burlesque Troupe. "The Lucky Hit."

White Stocking Base-Ball Park.
Michigan avenue, opposite Washington street. Game between the Troy and Chicago Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The funeral services of our late frater William P. Sturgis will be held at the house, No. 362½ Wabash avenue, Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 31, 1880, at 2 o'clock. Members of Apollo, except the escort guard, are requested to attend in citizens' dress. The remains will be interred at Rosehill Cemetery.
By order of the Eminent Commander.
H. T. TIFFANY, Recorder.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1880.

SOME $3,700,000 in bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to this country.

FLOODS have greatly damaged lands, houses, and crops along the Valley of the Guadalquiver in Spain. There has been no loss of life, as first reported.

LORD ROSEBERY having declined the Under Secretaryship for India on account of ill-health, the position has been offered to Viscount Enfield and accepted.

SENATOR CONKLING has written to a prominent Republican of Milwaukee saying that he will deliver one speech in Wisconsin during the campaign. The time has not yet been determined, and it is not known whether the speech will be delivered in Milwaukee or Madison.

MARY LOU CAMPBELL, of Atlanta, Ga., was made the victim of a mock marriage which led to her ruin. So keenly did she feel her misfortune that she yesterday ended her life by taking a dose of morphine. The villains who entrapped and outraged the poor girl are still at large.

SATURDAY night a man residing near Blanchester, O., put some poison into coffee, of which his wife and child drank and died. He then attempted to kill himself with a revolver, but did not succeed. A mob collected, took the scoundrel to a neighboring tree, which they converted into a gallows, and thus did what he failed to do for himself, and saved the County Sheriff an unpleasant job.

FIVE Prussian officers, comprising representatives of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and police, left Berlin yesterday for Turkey, whither they go with the consent of the German Government to inaugurate improvements in the Turkish military and police service. Some Prussian civil servants will soon follow to introduce civil-service reform into the dominions of the Porte, if such a thing is possible.

TWO NEGROES quarreled at a picnic held near Shanondale, Chariton County, Mo., Saturday, and the quarrel ended in one of the parties shooting his colored brother fatally. Pat O'Brien, a Constable, attempted to arrest the murderer, but the latter resisted, saying that no man could arrest him alive. O'Brien got his Irish up and determined to take him dead, leveled his shotgun at the negro, and made him a corpse.

MR. J. E. HARRISON, of Detroit, started out Sunday evening to test the merits of a span of mules which he had purchased in Kentucky. He was brought back to his residence last night by some farmers, and in a very demoralized condition. He had his ribs broken, his face scratched, and his body was covered with bruises. The mules are at large. Mr. Harrison has learned what it is to be as wicked as a mule.

THE Republican Government of France is determined on obliterating all traces of Royalty in that country. As soon as the Chamber of Deputies meets, a bill will be introduced authorizing the Government to sell all the crown jewels not considered of artistic value. It is thought that the jewels to be sold under these conditions will fetch 7,500,000 francs. This money it is proposed to expend in the purchase of works of art.

J. S. MORGAN, a member of a Cincinnati job-printing firm, called yesterday on Mrs. Luehrs, of Cleveland, to whom he owed $2,000, and told her to send his note to the meeting of his creditors, which he said would be held in Cincinnati to-day. This message delivered, he pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot himself through the head. He died in a few hours after. Financial embarrassments unsettled his mind.

THE population of Kansas, according to the final and corrected returns of the enumerators, is 996,300. Wyoming Territory has increased its population in ten years by 9,276, making the present population 21,900. The Kansas people are a little disappointed that the population of their State has not reached a round million, but they console themselves with the reflection that if the census was taken at this date it would show that number.

MR. SPRIGGS, the chief of the Cape Ministry, has recently made a tour through Basutoland, and had an interview with Letsea. He reports the Basutos as very well disposed. He traveled through the country without an escort. With other representatives of the Cape Government he will hold conference with Letsea next week, and it is his opinion that matters will be amicably arranged. Since the withdrawal of Sir Bartle Frere affairs have assumed a more cheerful aspect at the Cape.

EX-CONGRESSMAN I. C. SLOAN, of Madison, Wis., who Greeleyized in 1872, and who has since acted with the Democratic party, has announced his intention to support Gen. Garfield and the whole Republican ticket. Mr. Sloan is a very able man, and will greatly aid the Republican cause in Wisconsin by his eloquence. It is noticeable that while many prominent Democrats have announced their intention since the Convention to support Gen. Garfield, the only well-known Republican who has joined the Democratic camp has been John W. Forney, of Pacific-Mail-subsidy fame. Ben Butler can hardly be counted as a pervert from Republicanism. He has devoted several years to dry-nursing the rag baby.

EARLY yesterday morning two burglars entered the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Galt, at Sterling, Ill., presented their revolvers at the heads of the occupants, and were about to search for valuables, when Mr. Galt caught one of the ruffians by the arm, and called lustily for his son, who promptly responded. The burglars then beat a very hasty retreat, and jumped on a west-bound train, but were intercepted at Clinton and arrested. Mr. Galt deserves great praise for his coolness and presence of mind.

MACK PEROW, a carpenter, who lived near Grand Rapids, Mich., took a fancy some sixty-three days ago that he had a cancer in his stomach, and has since that time tasted no food save one teaspoonful of ice-cream and a little sweetened water. He died yesterday, and an autopsy showed that his stomach, bowels, and liver were in a perfectly healthy condition. His death resulted from brain disease. Dr. Tanner will have to look to his laurels. Indeed, after Perow's feat, Tanner cannot be said to be the champion faster.

THE French police will visit the various scholastic establishments throughout France today, for the purpose of expelling therefrom those Jesuits in whose favor exception was made because they were engaged in teaching. The term for which the exception was made has now expired. It is believed that there are very few members of the Orders now in France, as all who could possibly leave went when the decrees were enforced in July. In connection with this a telegram from Rome states that some of the expelled Jesuits will be sent on missionary work to Central Africa.

THE Republicans of Abbeville, S. C., attempted to hold a Convention Saturday last for the selection of delegates to the Republican State Convention. The Democrats closed their stores, attended the Convention in a body, crowded out the Republican delegates, and conducted the meeting to suit themselves. The Charleston *Register* says they "captured the meeting and the Rads dispersed." It appears that the South Carolina Confederates are at their old business of breaking up Republican gatherings. The shotgun policy will be the next resort.

THE *Mark Lane Express* says that owing to the dry weather of the last three weeks the crop prospects in England have considerably brightened, and the harvest is now nearly ready for gathering. In the low lands, however, the absence of the warm sunshine has made the process of ripening very slow, and it is feared the quality of the grain will not equal the average. There are complaints of mildew in wheat in many districts, and some early thrashings are by no means satisfactory. On the whole, however, the crop prospect is much better than it was a year ago.

FIVE sick persons were taken off the New Orleans boat Raven at Vicksburg yesterday by the order of Dr. Rice, of the National Board of Health, who has a suspicion that the patients are suffering from yellow-fever. Notwithstanding the protest of Dr. Rice, the Raven proceeded on her way up the river to Memphis. The health-officers at the latter point are on the lookout, and will not permit the Raven to land any of its passengers or any portion of its cargo there. The Captain of the Raven should be brought to account for his stupid and illegal obstinacy in disregarding the order of Dr. Rice.

INVESTIGATION shows that the statements recently circulated as to the bad effects of the wet weather on the corn crops of the Northwest have been greatly exaggerated. The facts in the case seem to be, that the crop, having been sown late in the season, will not be ripe for two weeks at least, and it may not be for three weeks. The moist weather of the last week will in consequence have instead of a detrimental effect a very beneficial one. The crop throughout the entire corn belt of the Northwest never looked more healthy or promising. The farmers live in happy anticipation of an abundant yield.

AN excursion train on the Housatonic Railroad was run into by a freight train yesterday afternoon, at Parlor Rock, near Bridgeport, Conn., and William Bristol, the engineer of the excursion train, was killed, and the brakeman of the freight train slightly injured. The accident was entirely owing to the carelessness of the engineer of the freight train, who, when in the presence of immediate danger, jumped from his post and escaped unhurt. Both the engines and several freight cars were completely wrecked. It was feared at first that several passengers on the excursion train were killed, but fortunately not one of them was hurt.

CONTRADICTORY reports are made as to the number of lives lost through the burning of the steamer Marine City. The trip-sheet is destroyed, and it is therefore impossible to get the names of all the passengers. It was at first supposed that all were saved, but there is no doubt now that at least eight lives were lost. The steward of the ill-fated vessel says that fifteen lives were lost. All accounts agree that the Captain and crew of the Marine City acted with great coolness and bravery, as did Capt. Hackett, of the tug Vulcan, and the crews of the life-boats. Three bodies have been already picked up.

MCMASTER, of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, has received a dispatch from Rome stating that the Roman Catholic Diocese of Chicago has been raised to the dignity of an Archdiocese, and that Bishop Feehan, now of Nashville, has been named as the first Archbishop. The Suffragan Sees are those of Alton and Peoria. Bishop Duggan, whose infirmities have compelled his retirement, but who has retained the title of Bishop of Chicago, has been granted a pension of $2,000 per annum, and is permanently retired. Among the other changes made in this country is the creation of the Diocese of Kansas City, of which Bishop Hogan, of St. Joseph, becomes Bishop.

MR. BENTLY, United States Commissioner of Pensions, furnishes the following statistics: On the 30th of June there were 245,000 pensioners. There were paid as pensions falling due during the year, $36,000,000, and $21,000,000 arrears of previous years. Commissioner Bently thinks the sum to be paid in pensions will yet reach $50,000,000 annually. There were before the Commissioner on July 1 280,000 unsettled claims for pensions, involving an average first payment of $11,000 in each case, or a total of $308,000,000. The whole number of persons interested in the pensions, either as recipients or as claimants, is 532,000. The average number of claims filed each day since July 1 has been 150.

EARL GRANVILLE stated in the House of Lords last night that the Powers have informed the Porte that the negotiations in regard to the Greek frontier question cannot be reopened, and that the fulfillment of the Berlin Treaty as interpreted by the Berlin Conference would be insisted on. From Constantinople comes the intelligence that the Porte has addressed a circular note to the Powers in which a willingness to cede certain territory is expressed, as well as a determination not to agree to the cession of so much territory to Greece as the Powers demand. In the meantime the naval armaments are concentrating at Ragusa in preparation for the demonstration which must now be considered inevitable. To add to Turkey's troubles, England has called on that Power to carry out its promised reforms in Armenia.

WE print the more material parts of the speech of Secretary Sherman delivered last night at Cincinnati. It is the best speech he has delivered for some years, and is plain, clear, and direct. Every sentence has its weight. No person can read it without being impressed with the serious responsibility resting on those who shall vote to disturb—in fact revolutionize—the financial and business affairs of the Government and of the people. What the Republican party has accomplished during the last twenty years, and what it has accomplished in spite of the relentless opposition of the Democratic party, is strongly and clearly presented in fitting terms of commendation. The present condition of the business of the country, which is wholly due to the management of the National finances and the improvement and rescue of the public credit, is so clearly presented that no honest person can question any part of the recital; while with equal force is presented a statement of the efforts of the Democratic party to defeat every measure and destroy every good result proposed and carried through by the Republican party. The perilous consequences of a wholesale revolution in every branch and department of the Government, and the substitution of new systems and new policies for those that have been tested, and which have blessed the country with such unexampled prosperity, are portrayed by the Secretary with an earnestness which cannot fail to impress the country. We ask for this speech a careful reading, satisfied that it cannot fail in carrying conviction to every mind of the hazardous experiment of electing Hancock and turning the Government over to those who are for selfish reasons clamoring for his election.

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science met at Boston yesterday. After the transaction of routine business, the election of new members, the receipt of a congratulatory message from the British Association, and the selection of Cincinnati as the place where the meeting of next year is to be held, a committee was appointed to urge on Congress and the Legislatures of the various States the enactment of laws to encourage the planting of trees by roadways, in fields, etc.; also, to enact more stringent laws for the preservation of forests, by imposing severe penalties on those who carelessly or maliciously cause forest fires. The Committee appointed at the last session to urge on Congress an improved and uniform system of vital statistics for all the States made a favorable report, in which it was stated that Congress would in all probability enact a law during the next session to meet the wishes of the Association.

BEN BUTLER AS A DEMOCRAT.

Considerable prominence is being given to the Democratic speech which Ben Butler delivered at Faneuil Hall in Boston on Saturday evening. The managers of Gen. Hancock's campaign will commit a serious error, however, if they shall assist in the circulation of this speech under the impression that it will contribute anything to the advancement of their party interests. Ben Butler is one of those men who never made Democratic votes except when he was conspicuous as a member of the Republican party.

Butler's return to the Democratic party is like that of certain animals to their vomit. It is an unpleasant spectacle. It recalls a career which has exhibited more selfish indifference to the interests of the various causes which Butler has professed to espouse than any other in American history since Benedict Arnold's time. It was this same Butler who, more than any other one man, brought on the disruption of the Democratic party in 1860. He was the leader of the reactionists in the Charleston Convention, and an uncompromising opponent of Douglas and the Democratic Union principles which Douglas represented. Butler knew at the time he was leading the fight against Douglas that he was preparing the way for an irreparable breach in his party, and that nullification, secession, disunion, and war were the natural sequences of the attitude he counseled and encouraged the Southern Democrats to take. But no sooner had the fruit of his effort blossomed forth than he disavowed his responsibility, and sought refuge under the prevailing and absorbing sentiment of the North. Ben Butler first did what he could to break up the Democratic party by his desertion and betrayal of the Northern conservative wing; he then encouraged secession up to the very verge of the War; finally, he turned upon and denounced the acts he had practically inaugurated and fought the principles he had advocated. If there ever was a party career more treacherous than this, the record thereof has not come under our notice.

If Ben Butler in person be obnoxious to Democrats as a class,—and there is abundant evidence of that fact,—the speech he has just delivered in Faneuil Hall will scarcely commend him to their favor. It reads very much as though it were again Butler's malicious purpose to bring havoc and confusion into the Democratic camp at a critical period. It contains more hard hits at Democratic traditions and current Democratic practices than at Republican weaknesses, and an impartial reader will discover a Mephistophelean purpose to rake up the most offensive traits of the Democratic party under the guise of renewed fraternization. He advises his admirers and followers to vote for Hancock, but in doing so he gives so many reasons for despising and distrusting the people who are behind Hancock that the advice seems to be intended in a Pickwickian sense. There is certainly a basis for the suspicion that Butler's present course is designed to injure the Democratic party as much as his personal influence did when he was a member of the party in 1860.

A conspicuous illustration of Butler's evident desire to handicap the Democrats may be found in his arraignment of the Republican party for what he calls the abandonment of the negro, and his eulogy of his own Congressional career in urging legislation to "control the outrages of bad men in the South, where the passions and deep antipathies engendered by the War rendered strong measures imperative to restrain the use of intimidation and force to prevent a free and full ballot." Why should Butler admit in what purports to be a Democratic speech the truthfulness and force of the charges made against the Democrats of the South, unless it were his purpose to strike them a hard blow in the guise of friendship? More than this, why should he base his departure from the Republican party specifically upon the pretext that it has failed to adopt sufficiently energetic measures for the suppression and punishment of political outrages at the South at the very time that he declares his new affiliation with the party which he admits has committed and still commits the outrages he condemns? This is Butlerism pure and unadulterated. He makes common cause with the bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers of the South because, forsooth, he has quarreled for selfish reasons with the only party that opposes them. So at Charleston in 1860 he made common cause with the Secessionists only a few months later to denounce them, and fight those on the battlefield whom he had encouraged at the ballot-box.

Butler's references to Gen. Garfield are likewise calculated to advance the interests of the Republican candidate rather than injure him. Perhaps they were intended to have this effect. He apologizes for the Credit-Mobilier transactions and defends the salary grab, and his only words of condemnation for Garfield are because the latter denied all implication in the one scandal, and refused to partake of the other. It has been the persistent effort of the Democrats for many years to fasten the responsibility for these two scandals upon the Republican party, which, as a matter of fact, developed the courage and principle to repudiate, expose, and punish them. And now comes Ben Butler, upon the occasion of publicly renewing his allegiance to the Democrats, with a defense and justification of both reproaches upon the American Government, and with abuse of the Republican candidate only because the latter was innocent of any willful connection with either. From Butler's point of view, Garfield is worthy of nothing but contempt because he did not avail himself of his Congressional position to share in Oakes Ames' spoils, and because he would not pocket the back-salary grab, as Butler did, in defiance of public protest. There is no doubt that Butler actually entertains such a sentiment, but, when he makes it conspicuous in the first Democratic speech he has delivered in twenty years, it is manifestly his purpose to do the Democratic party the same sort of injury he inflicted upon it during his former membership. It is a characteristic specimen of Butler's diabolism in politics.

Butler's present partisan attitude is not strengthened by his effusive declaration that he "is not and will not be a candidate for any office, elective or appointive, in this election or under the incoming Administration." This may not prove to be true; Butler's saying so does not make it so. But, if true, the fact is that Butler has practically twice been the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts; hence his disavowal of office-seeking as an influence upon his return to the Democratic ranks is of no force whatever. Butler takes no action in politics without a selfish motive. He has been for years a political Ishmaelite. His new affiliation with the Democrats began with his lust for office which the Republicans would no longer gratify; it may be continued in order to satisfy his malice, but his speech would indicate that this malice is directed against the Democrats as well as the Republicans.

There will not be nearly so much rejoicing among the Democrats over Butler's speech as there will be among the Republicans after its effect shall become apparent. The Democratic feeling for Butler has been one of aversion for years. It was shown in the Cincinnati Convention, which refused to admit the regular Democratic delegation from Massachusetts, representing the bulk of the party, because it was sent there by the Butler faction, but gave one-half the seats to the anti-Butler delegates, who did not represent one-tenth of the Democratic vote of the State. But Butler is one of those curses that come home to plague wicked people, and the Democrats must grin and bear up under the infliction.

THE MEN WHO WANT HANCOCK.

The violence and crime in the Southern States resulting from the secret and midnight organizations which ride through whole districts, whipping women and children and killing or maiming men, are due largely to ignorance, and this in return to the almost total absence of schools. In 1871, when the Government suppressed the Ku-Klux Klans in South Carolina, there were many arrests and convictions. Many of the prisoners pleaded guilty, but yet most of the "night riders" were the sons of planters and belonged to families in comfortable circumstances. How severely and generally these people had suffered under the want of schools and the absence of any public provision for education, may be seen from the answers made by them, when sentenced, to the questions whether they could read or write. Here is the record:

Sherod Childers, 23, "Can't read or write." William Montgomery, 19, "I can read print but can't write." Evans Murphy, 29, "Not much, a little." John M. Mitchell, "Read a little." John S. Mitchell, "Not educated." Sylvanus Shorn, "No, sir." William F. Ramsey, 25, "Nary one." Taylor Vassay, 20, "I am not able to read or write." Chris Tait, 18, "I cannot read." Jesse Tait, 27, "I can't read or write to make much of it." Fred Harris, "Can't read or write." M. T. Philips, 25, "Can't read or write." Aaron Ezell, 39, "Can't read or write." Monroe Scuggs, 21, "Can't read or write." Alex. Bridges, 37, "Can't read or write." John Burnett, 21, "Can't read or write. Do we take any newspapers in our part of the country; I guess not." W. P. Burnett, 27, "Can't read nor write." Marion Gardiner, "Can't either read nor write." Andrew Cudd, 22, "Cant read or write." Martin Hammett, 23, "Can't read or write." Lewis Enderson, "Can't read or write." William Silf, "I can't read nor write, nary one." Junius B. Tyndall, "I am 19 years old, but I can't read nor write." Melvin C. Blackwood, "I am 19 years old and can't read nor write." John I. Moore, "I can't read or write a bit." John C. Wall, "Can read and write." James Wall, "I read the newspapers sometimes." Alfred Blackwall, 25, "I can't read or write, and have no larnin'." King Edwards, 21, "I can't read or write much." John Cantwell, "I can read printing a bit, but I can't write."

These people, and the whole class to which they belong, are the victims of a social system which, to prevent the negroes being in any way improved by general education, practically prohibited schools, except to the wealthy and ruling class, which were able to send their sons to colleges. The youth, both male and female, except the families of wealthy planters, were left without any means of schooling. This policy was fitly expressed in a resolution proposed by an eminent Virginian, before the War, in the Legislature of that State, which resolution was in the following terms:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Schools and Colleges inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill prohibiting School Commissioners throughout the Commonwealth from subscribing to any teacher, male or female, who hails from the north of Mason and Dixon's Line, unless they shall have resided in the State of Virginia for at least ten successive years previous.

Yet the Democratic party has proclaimed, in its last platform, a strong devotion to the support of schools and colleges. The whole class of persons who figured in the Ku-Klux and other violent organizations now are "solid" for Hancock.

THE MARKET FOR GRAIN.

The St. Louis papers announce, for the one hundred and eleventh time, that St. Louis has made arrangements by which it will become the great grain market for America. The plan is to build a fleet of steamboats and a fleet of barges by which grain can be transported from St. Louis to New Orleans cheaper than it can be transported from Chicago to New York, and on the assumption that it can be transported from New Orleans to Liverpool cheaper than it can be from New York, therefore St. Louis will offer greater inducements for grain-producers than any other point can.

We have always insisted that the Mississippi River should be so aided by improvements that it would afford at all times perfect navigation to the Gulf. No part of the country is so deeply and directly interested in having that great river kept in complete navigable condition as Chicago, because so long as that route is open to the sea so long must it serve as a regulator of the rates of transportation on all other routes.

The mistake the St. Louis people are forever making is that they overlook the fact that they are not purchasers of grain; they are mere middlemen, receiving grain to sell to others on commission. In fact, St. Louis is not a market. Now, in Chicago, every ounce of grain sent here is sold for cash on its arrival. Anything whatever that any person has to sell, he can sell in Chicago on its delivery for cash. All the grain that comes here is bought instantly and is the property of the purchasers. Consequently Chicago is a market, and not a commission-house. Chicago being a market where everything can be sold, everything is brought here, and all persons who want to buy come here with their money to buy. There is always a stock of grain ranging from eight to fifteen millions of bushels in Chicago for sale, and purchasers are certain to find here all they may need. All the grain shipped from Chicago is sold to purchasers, and is not shipped hence to be sold on account of the producers. Purchasers for consumption or export buy here, and make their own contracts here for transportation, whether it be to Rochester, New England, Havre, London, Bremen, or elsewhere.

Grain will not go to St. Louis to be peddled out on commission, or sent thence to New Orleans to be sold on commission. When St. Louis is prepared to buy everything that is offered, and when, in consideration of its cheap transportation to New Orleans and thence by the ocean, it can pay the producer all the saving in transportation as an additional price for his grain, then the stuff will go to St. Louis; and when St. Louis can take and hold from ten to twenty millions of grain purchasers will go there, provided that they can get the stuff to its destination cheaper from that point than any other.

Fleets of barges and of boats will not make a market in which either to sell or to buy. St. Louis must buy all that is offered, and if her rates of transportation be lower, then she must pay the producer the difference in the way of increased price for his grain. Until St. Louis can do this, her fleets of steamers and barges will probably not be called into requisition. Producers will sell where they can get the best prices, and consumers will buy where the stock offered is inexhaustible, and where, of course, they can buy cheapest. It may be that the merchants of St. Louis may not understand the problem of how, if they pay more for the grain than Chicago, they can afford to sell it for less than it is sold for in Chicago, but it is exactly this difficulty which has so far prevented, and forever will prevent, that city taking the grain trade from Chicago.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTION SWINDLES.

"A free vote and a fair count" is one of the principal burdens of Gen. Hancock's letter of acceptance, and this glittering generality, which in this case is a glittering delusion to catch votes, has been reiterated ever since by the whole crowd of Democratic orators and newspapers, big and little. How far they propose to put this declaration in practice has already been shown in the Alabama election, where its sophistry was clearly illustrated. It means that Democrats alone shall vote and Democrats alone shall count. To secure this end all the machinery of elections has been cunningly devised, both in their systems of registration and in their election laws. The Southern Bourbons constantly declare that they have accepted the constitutional amendments in all their breadth, yet they never hesitate to trample them under their feet in contempt if necessary to further their ends. The Republican Congressional Committee has recently issued a document of the most startling character, a portion of which bears directly upon this point. In South Carolina, for instance, the most barefaced frauds were perpetrated, as is clearly shown by irreproachable testimony. The Hon. James B. Campbell, a leading Democrat of Charleston, and State Senator in 1878, testified before the Congressional Committee in February, 1879, as follows:

> The Legislature reduced the number of precincts so that the voters (most of them poor and having to walk) would in many instances have to go thirty or forty miles to get to the polls. In my own county there was a very flagrant instance of that near Charleston, in one of the divisions of the county known as St. Andrews Parish, which consisted of mainland and James Island, that is opposit Charleston. There were six precincts in the parish. They *reduced them to one*. They left one voting precinct on James Island, at Dill's Bluff, where there had been less votes taken than at any other of the precincts, showing that it was not populated very much and could not be easily approached. Well, I denounced this in the Senate, when I discovered it (accidentally), and they immediately restored every one of the precincts on my motion, without any opposition. Nobody said a word. A day or two afterwards the bill came back from the House with these amendments rejected, and then it appeared that it was a part of the machinery. Gen. Gary, representing the Democratic Committee at Charleston, appeared before the Senate and announced that they had desired to have the bill pass, and they did pass it. I said I would go before the community and denounce the fraud, and I did that. Gen. Gary said he did it at the instance of the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Charleston, a member of the House of Representatives.

What was the result? At the next election Charleston County, which had 8,000 Republican majority, went Democratic by 3,000, and sent a solid Bourbon delegation to the Legislature. This same law will be used in November.

In Georgia a similar system of swindling is employed, and, as a sample of the disfranchisement, the Committee take the case of the County of Chatham, in which Savannah is located. In 1870 this county had a population of 41,279, of which 16,769 were white and 24,518 colored. The Committee say:

> Before the War the law of Georgia authorized eight voting precincts in the County of Chatham, four in the City of Savannah, and four in the county. In fact, however, no voting precinct had been established in the country districts until after the War, and the people voted at the four polling places in the city. This county is about twenty miles in length, and some parts of it are nearly fifteen miles from the County Court-House, which is in the City of Savannah. The white population reside almost entirely in the city, so that the absence of country voting places worked no hardships to them. In 1868, however, under Republican Government, four additional voting places were opened in the county, as the law allowed. The Democrats on their return to power summarily abolished these, and to this day, through all the intervening elections since 1871, there has been but one polling place in the county.

No Federal Supervisors were authorized to act. No protection was given to Republican voters. No country precincts were open. Only four boxes were opened, and those in Savannah. Result, Chatham County, which has a voting population of 10,000, cast less than 4,000 votes. It amounted to the disfranchisement of half the population.

In Mississippi a different but just as effective policy was pursued, leading to the same results. The Constitution of the State provides for registration a very simple oath—namely: that the applicant is 21 years of age, has resided in the State six months, and in his county one month. The law passed by the Bourbons in 1876 overrides the Constitution by providing as follows:

> The Board of Registration shall require each voter to state *under oath* in what election district of the county he resided at the time of registration, and in what portion of said district, and his occupation and where prosecuted, and if in the employ of any one, where, and the nature of such employment. That the answers of the voter shall be entered by the Registrar under the appropriate heads in the registration book.

In fixing the election districts they were so defined that even white men could scarcely tell where they lived. In addition to this, under the clause requiring the voter to tell in what portion of the district he resided, the judges would demand the number of the section and the range, according to surveys,—questions which not one voter in a thousand in any part of the United States could answer without a great deal of trouble beforehand. This is the result, as stated by the Committee:

> When the election occurs the voter is liable to challenge under each of the several heads on the registration lists, and if he has changed his residence to another section of land, changed his employment or occupation, he is put to proof that he is the identical party described in his certificate of registration, and then it is left to the consent of the Democratic inspectors whether he shall be permitted to vote. At the larger colored polling places the whites are voted first, and then the remainder of the day is spent in challenging, as indicated, and the hour to close the polls arrives while hundreds of colored voters may be in line where they have patiently but fruitlessly waited all the day through for an opportunity to cast their ballots.

In this way thousands of voters are cheated out of their rights. One of the Registrars in Warren County, in his testimony before the Committee, testified that no questions were asked of white men, but when a colored man could not tell in what township, section, and range he lived, and answer numerous other similar questions of detail, he was not registered. The following was the result on the vote of that county: 1869, for Governor, Democratic, 1,069; Republican, 4,641; 1872, Greeley, 1,284; Grant, 4,709; 1876, Tilden, 2,063; Hayes, 623.

When to this infamous system of manipulating the Election and Registry laws are added the methods of terrorism, and bulldozing, and ostracism which have been in practice in the South since 1872, the tissue-paper frauds which were practiced in South Carolina, the forcible ejection of Republicans from the polls, and the wholesale stuffing of ballot-boxes which characterized the recent Alabama election, the success with which the South has been solidified is no longer a matter of wonder. The sum and substance of it all is, that the constitutional amendments have been deliberately trampled underfoot by the Southern Bourbons and thousands of legally qualified citizens have been disfranchised. They have set the Constitution at defiance, though in a different method, just as openly and boldly as they did in 1860, and they must be met in 1880 as they were then, by an unbroken North, acting under the law and the Constitution.

THE HON. E. H. GOVE, Chairman of the Maine Greenback State Committee, Greenback candidate for Congress in the First District in 1878, and Secretary of State under Gov. Garcelon, has written the following letter:

> BIDDEFORD, Aug. 26, 1880.—*Gentlemen of the Greenback State Committee:* I hereby surrender my membership of your organization and withdraw. Hereafter I shall act with the Republican party. No one can more sincerely regret the necessity that compels this step. The original end sought through a new party was currency reform; its present aim is "to beat the Republican party." The first issue called thousands out; the second issue sends them back. Against the will and calmer judgment of true men the persistent and tireless Democracy have dragged the Greenback party into this false position. I find it no longer an independent organization. Its forces, as now directed, are one with the "Solid South," a factor in the struggle for Democratic supremacy. Of this party Solon Chase says: "They now stand upon the hardest kind of hard-money platform, and the Bourbon rule in the South, where they have their own way, is a disgrace to the civilization of any country." A "Solid South" is the boast of the Northern Democrats; it should be their shame and confusion. It is not a community of ideas, begotten of free discussion; it is the harmony of fear, the unity of terrorism, cemented in blood. Now we are united by fusion with this criminal and dangerous Solid South. The young, pure blood of the Greenback party is to be transfused into the frame of this dying desperado. I can see nothing of advancement to Greenback principles in this alliance, so fraught with National peril. I believe that the interest and the good of the country are best served by the defeat of the Democratic party. That I may contribute to that end in the most immediate and direct manner, I go to the Republican party. I am yours,
> E. H. GOVE, Chairman.

PETROLEUM is the fourth of our export commodities, though the first artificial well was sunk only twenty-one years ago. The annual production is now some 15,000,000 barrels. A larger proportion of petroleum is sent abroad than of any other article except cotton, the export being about two-thirds of the total production. The average value per gallon of the refined illuminating oil exported was 53 cents in 1864, 73 in 1865, 30 in 1870, 23 in 1873, 17 in 1874, 14 in 1876, and 11 in 1879. The New York *Times*, which gives these figures, notices also the very interesting effect of the petroleum discoveries on the whale fisheries. The whale fishery of the United States, which in 1858 employed a tonnage of 198,590,—the largest in any year,—has shrunk until it employs less than 50,000 tons, yet the price of crude whale-oil has advanced only five cents per gallon, comparing 1860 with 1880, and that of crude sperm has declined from $1.40 in 1860 to $1.05 in 1880. We may ascribe this to the peaceful increase of the whale tribe in consequence of the discovery just hinted, or to the comparative ease of cathing them, or to the enormous decrease in demand. Even for lubricating purposes the products of petroleum have largely taken the place of animal oils.

MRS. SWISSHELM has written a pungent letter to the New York *Post* on the subject of her autobiography. The *Post* had said that her story impressed it merely as one of "family bickerings." Mrs. Swisshelm denies that it is so. She says: "We did not bicker, did not get angry, but read Bible and common-law statutes together. Ours were not 'family bickerings,' but an extension into the family of the controversy between Arminius and Calvin. . . . As for the personality, that old self of mine and the people with whom it lived and acted, have been dead and buried so long that I can dig up their bones and fit them together to teach their lessons to the living without much more feeling than if they had been a part of Sennacherib's army."

MRS. ELIZABETH L. COMSTOCK, a Quakeress, is visiting New York and other Northern cities in behalf of the negro refugees in Kansas. She says there are now more than 40,000 of them, and many are utterly destitute. The treasury of the Freedmen's Relief Association is empty. Gov. St. John believes that the exodus this fall and winter will be much greater than last year, and the prospect is disheartening unless prompt aid can be had from Northern and Eastern cities and States. The causes of the exodus are well known, but it is said that some of the evidences of Southern brutality which these colored people bear upon their backs would shock even those who deem themselves most familiar with the politics of the South.

WITH "an honest vote, a free ballot, and a fair count," Phillips County (Ark.) would be Republican by 2,000 majority. But two years ago the Democrats of that region organized a band of night-riders, 600 strong, with two pieces of artillery, and the Republican negroes haven't voted since. They did pluck up courage to hold a meeting for the purpose of organizing for this campaign, and the consequence of it was the following notice posted in the Helena *Yeoman:*

> The man who thinks he can lead an opposition against the organized Democracy of Phillips County is not only presumptuous, but extremely bold. It will require a body-guard equal to the whole number of voters in the Democratic ranks and a Gibraltar in his rear on the day of election.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, of Bleecker street, New York, are the agents for the revised edition of the New Testament. There is to be, however, no copyright in this country, and one of the most natural things in the world will be the appearance of the work in the Seaside or some other 10-cent "library" at an early day. The new edition will either take well at the start and supplant the old one in a few years, or will fall flat on the market. There will be no half-way success about it. It is said that the American Bible Society, if the amended version is well received, will change its constitution next year and endeavor to promote the circulation of the revision through all the established agencies.

DR. TANNER is on the verge of becoming a nuisance, but hasn't quite fallen into that state. He made an odd speech at the Wellington (O.) fair the other day, of which the following was a part:

> The last time I was in Wellington it was to attend the Greeley meeting, being a member of the party whose candidate this good man was. I became disgusted with Grant's Administration and did all in my power to overthrow it. Now this is accomplished I am a good Republican again, the party having placed in nomination a good, honest man in Gen. Garfield.

The Doctor, having testified to his good sense in his speech, dashed it all by eating a watermelon in public for the benefit of the crowd. He should not have yoked a wise saying and a foolish act so closely together.

THREE enormous steamers intended for the Atlantic trade are now building on the River Clyde,—one each for the Cunard, the Inman, and the Guion Lines. The Cunard liner will have a tonnage of 7,500, and an indicated horse-power of 10,000. The Guion liner will be 6,500 tons and 10,000 horse-power. The Inman liner, the City of Rome, will be the largest and most powerful steamer afloat, excepting the Great Eastern, her tonnage being 8,500, with engines of 12,000 horse-power. It is expected that these three steamers will be capable of attaining a speed of seventeen knots an hour under favorable circumstances, thus rendering the voyage between Liverpool and New York, or *vice versa*, under seven days.

THERE is a Congressional district whose shoestring Chalmers is unworthy to unloose, but he kicks it about as if it were a football. The fellow has had the impudence to make Democratic speeches in Maine, though a Congressional report is now on file charging him with a violation of all the laws of civilized warfare, and the most atrocious crimes. These are the representatives of the Democratic party in the South sent North to instruct an intelligent people in their duty.

ONE-EIGHTH of all the people at Long Branch this year are said to be Israelites. Of the twenty-seven hotels ranking as first-class, they are excluded from only two; but they are kept quite separate nevertheless. The prejudices against them are said to be strong and unreasoning. Certainly any discrimination exercised against them is a reproach to American good sense and American civilization.

THE *Rising Sun*, a paper published in the Red River country, has a spirit communication from Senator Chandler to the effect that he has become a temperance man and joined the Democratic party. Not a likely change. Temperance principles and pure Democracy don't go together. Bourbon politics are always scraped up with the sugar at the bottom of a glass.

THE Canadian tariff isn't working well, so far at least as coal is concerned. A tax of about 50 cents a ton on the average was put on American coal, with a view to giving the Nova Scotians exclusive control of the market. The experiment hasn't been successful. American coal has been imported as before, but the people of Canada have to pay higher for it. The quantity of coal entered for consumption in the City of Toronto alone for the fiscal year ending 30th June was 154,057 tons anthracite and 49,173 tons bituminous. The duty paid was, in round numbers, $104,000, or more than a dollar per head of the whole population. Out of a total of 52,173 tons of soft coal brought to Toronto during the year only 3,000 tons came from Nova Scotia. The experiment of selling Nova Scotia coal in Toronto has proved to be a complete failure.

THE Leeds (Eng.) Gas Committee has reduced the price of its product from 2s 2d per 1,000 feet to 1s 10d, or about 45 cents. The town has the advantage of a specially good coal for gas-making purposes; but when gas can be sold for 45 cents in any part of England it certainly ought to be able to bear a great tumble in this country.

WHEN the "Fool's Errand" was first published a very common question was, "Do you think it can be true?" That question is no longer asked. People know it is true. No history of this campaign will be complete without some account of the influence among the people of this very remarkable book.

THE Democrats who have testified from personal knowledge to their entire belief in Gen. Garfield's integrity are:

Senator Thurman, W. H. Felton, M. C. (Ga.),
Ex-Cong. H. B. Payne, A. Stephens, M. C. (Ga.),
R. M. Speer, M. C. (Pa.), Judge J. S. Black (Pa.),
W. Springer, M. C. (Ill.).

JIM WOOD, the Irish Republican orator of Indiana, was not permitted to talk to the boys at Stringtown, the Confederates of the neighborhood having hired a brass band to drown him out. But it will take a good many brass bands to keep down the truth in Indiana.

"WHAT will Eliza say?" is the last catch of the campaign in Maine. Eliza is the wife of Joshua R. Osgood, the Temperance candidate for Governor, who withdrew because she told him it was best. Whatever Eliza says, judging from experience, it will be something sensible.

BOB TOOMBS was asked by a friend a few days ago whether Alexander Stephens would be returned to Congress. "Returned!" said Toombs, "why, damme, his district'll keep him in Congress as long as he lives, and when he dies they'll run his executor."

A FLORIDA man undertakes to bring forward in New York a friend "who can eat a five-year-old steer and bread in proportion within forty-eight hours." The organized appetite of the Solid South couldn't have a better representative.

"D—n the man who won't stand by his friends."—*James E. English.*

Cousin William, of Indiana, is depending on other men's friends to elect him, having few or none of his own.

ASK the very eminent Democrats of Chicago whether they do not believe it to be a fact that Indiana is hopelessly lost to their party. If they tell their honest convictions, some of them at least will say Yes.

ANY person having the present post-office address of J. H. Randall, the Greenback speaker so badly used in Alabama, will confer a favor by sending it to this office.

THE Whittaker court-martial will be dropped. It is said nobody demands a court-martial except the lawyers, and they are not likely to be gratified.

PRESIDENT HAYES is in a very dubious frame of mind about the South Carolina census returns. The old conciliation spirit is now nearly out of his system.

MR. ENGLISH paid $20,000 for his biography, $19,000 of it being for the strain on the conscience of the author.

MAINE will not go "full bent for Gov. Kent" this year, but go like "blue blazes for Gov. Davis."

THAT Republican vote which Gen. Grant has promised to plump in the Galena ballot-box will weigh a ton.

LINES dedicated to Wade Hampton:

O what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive.

"THE Tow-Path Guard" is whacking Mr. Barnum's mules in New Jersey.

THE balance of trade tips on the Republican side.

PERSONALS.

"Mary Anderson would have been a better girl in my place."—*Maud S.*

We are afraid that if Mr. English were to be elected he would want to pay the National debt in Indianapolis street-car tickets.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe delivered some addresses at Newport last week, but does not seem to have succeeded in buying the press to report them.

"What does a good accordion cost?" inquires a Sangamon County gentleman of a musical turn of mind. Nothing except the friendship of your neighbors and the enmity of all the jealous cats in town.

John Kelly, the Tammany Sachem, is coming West to stump for Hancock. The meeting between John and the other cigar-store Indians will be very affecting.

Everybody was glad to learn that the letters between Gens. Sherman and Hancock were perfectly harmless. If those giddy things had been flirting with each other it would have been perfectly awful.

It is a noticeable fact that in South Carolina nobody lower than a Colonel ever shoots at anybody, or is shot. Plebeians are comparatively safe in that section, but the trouble is that there are no plebeians.

Lotta is on her way home from Europe, and a New York paper announces that "she brings with her several novelties for use in her plays." We are afraid that some new kind of striped stocking has been invented.

"Shall we win!" exclaims the New York *Tribune*. Without wishing to encourage false hopes, Mr. Reid, we can truly say that things look that way, the White Stockings being about fourteen games ahead of the next club.

A load of wheat which was lately shipped from Gen. Garfield's farm is said to have attracted much attention on account of its excellent quality. We await with confidence the statement of Democratic papers that this is a campaign lie to catch votes.

Hanlan has left for England and Courtney is reported to be practicing swimming every day. When we remember what violent storms sometimes occur on the Atlantic in September, and how easy it is for swimmers to get the cramp, things do not look so dark after all.

"What can be lighter," asks a gentleman who has for years been one of the most valuable contributors to our waste basket, "than the heart of a maiden whose wedding day is dawning?" We are not certain about this matter, but think Aleck Stephens would fill the bill.

Europe is still interested in the Italian Government's latest method of raising money. For the future a person will pay $6,000 on being created an Italian Prince and $5,000 on being made a Duke. The charge for a Marquis is $4,000; for the title of "Conte," $3,000; of Baron or Viscount, $2,000. Any other noble title will cost $1,000. Should the person ennobled desire that the title shall not descend to any successors a discount of two-fifths on the regular tariff will be allowed. If Mr. Vanderbilt comes back anything short of Hereditary Grand Duke of the New York Central he will not have done his full duty.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* has the following leader: "No matter with how heavy and fat a capital *N* we may write the word Nation, no matter how often we may underline the word 'is' in the short sentence: 'The United States is a Nation,'—in fact the North and the South of the great Union of States are two distant countries, essentially differing in all and everything which in reality forms the entity or life of a nation, except in language. North and South of the Potomac and the Ohio, the English language is spoken, although with a great difference accent and pronunciation; in this alone consists the unity as a nation. In manners and habits of life, in inherited or acquired views of the right and just, in their different modes of gaining a subsistence, in their views in relation to morals and morality, the Northerners and Southerners differ as much from each other as there is a difference between the Germans and the French, between the German-Austrians and the Magyars and the Slavonians. What we in the North regard as true and good, in the South is looked upon as vulgar and 'unchivalrous'; what is right and just in the North, is wrong in the South; what is infamous and detestable in the former, is regarded as worthy of imitation and praise by the latter. The difference between the North and South is about as clear and distinct, as in olden times the lines of difference were drawn between the thrifty, honest, and hardworking citizens and the vagabonding, waylaying, tattered and torn knighthood. Neither the War, nor the time elapsed since the War, has produced any material change in this. The difference between the people of these two sections of our country are just as pronounced as they were before the War, or half a century ago. The attempt to separate these two sections, the people whereof are so unlike each other, proved to be unsuccessful. The Siamese twins could not be separated, because any operation upon the fleshy bond that connected them would have caused the death of both. The bond which connected the North and the South of the Union were the so-called Middle-States,—West Virginia, East Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. If there existed between the North and the South, as between Chili and Peru, a desert like that of Atacama, a peaceful separation might have been accomplished. But even the existence of such a desert could not be regarded as a sufficient barrier and preventive against all future wars and bloodshed between the two countries, as has been clearly demonstrated by the example of these two Spanish Republics. A common prosperous political development of the North and South is only possible when the line of demarkation between the political parties is not, altogether at least, represented by the border line separating the two sections. In other words, only when the strength in support and votes of both parties is equally divided that, when one of them has honestly gained a victory by an honest election, the other can have no reason to regard this victory as an intolerable swindle and tyranny,—as an unbearable yoke, of which it never will be able to free itself. Such was for thirty years the fact, when the Democrats and Whigs changed about in defeats and victories, like the Whigs and Tories in England. But when the difference in political parties is chiefly based upon locality; when the geographical location of the different sections of the country produce different political opinions; when a Solid South is met in opposition by a Solid North,—then the conflict between political principles and doctrines has ceased to exist, and a conflict for power only in the Federal Government has been inaugurated by these two sections. This is the case at present. The platforms of both parties are in contents—if we except the two Democratic groans of 'revenue tariff' and 'free ships'—nearly the same. Both are equally as meaningless. Of a hundred stump-speakers hardly one will take notice of them. Of all that is written and spoken in the press and at meetings, the question, 'Whether the South or the North shall govern the Union,' constitutes the quintessence. Through a victory of the Republican party the South fears to be subjugated by the North; through a victory of the Democratic party the North fears to be subjugated and plundered by the Solid South. The question now arises: 'Will we ever have, instead of this state of affairs, instead of this "dry" and bloodless war, a real and honest party again? Will geographical lines ever be obliterated from party politics, and political principles and doctrines, without regard to sectional location, assume their sway again in political conflicts between parties?' The prospects for this are not very flattering. Perhaps when Garfield is elected the Democratic party of the South will, in consequence of disruptions, as they already exist in that party in the States of Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia, and in New York between Tammany and anti-Tammany, crumble to pieces, and this disintegration may contribute toward the formation of new parties. And what in case of Hancock's election? Then the line of demarkation between North and South would be drawn more definit and more distinct than ever. The Solid South, with one hand throttling the North, would empty with the other its victim's pockets! This would be a splendid illustration of a band of brothers, to say nothing of National unity! We may rest assured of one fact—i. e.: that, if Hancock is elected, the Democratic party (or the Solid South, which is the same) will not release the grasp it has upon the throat of the North for at least twenty years. Wherever, in order to sustain itself, fraudulent voting alone would not suffice, fraudulent counting would do the rest. And what would all it accomplish in two decades? Or, rather, what would it *not* accomplish in two decades? It could and would squeeze the North dry, like a lemon; it could and would elevate the 'chivalrous' South again to be the exclusive representative of 'American Nationality,' and degrade the 'huckstering' North to the position again which it occupied before the War—i. e.: to be the mudsills, upon which this 'chivalrous' Republic would then be founded. It was Hammond, of South Carolina, the docile and tractable disciple of Calhoun, who, twenty-five years ago, announced, with incomparable modesty, the great doctrine: 'That in all forms of government there must exist a foundation of mudsills, upon which those higher classes called upon to govern proudly could stand. This foundation is represented by labor.' In mentioning the name of Calhoun we are reminded of the fact that, as long as half a century ago, he designated dualism—i. e.: a double unity, as it has been since introduced in Austro-Hungary—to be the inevitable future of the United States. In his opinion the Northern as well as the Southern group of States should be self-dependent, each one to elect its own President, and both Presidents should govern together in the same manner as the two Consuls in ancient Rome. Our present time has become accustomed to these dualistic plans of Calhoun, and looks upon them as a harmless phantasmagoria,—but who knows? They may come into play and consideration again! To-day the North looks upon Calhoun as upon a second fallen Lucifer, but—should Hancock be elected—who knows if the same North would not then find in Calhoun's doctrines and propositions a peaceable salvation from the tyranny of the Solid South, and would prefer the separation from the South to its intolerable despotism and domineering? Things apparently more improbable and impossible have happened during the world's existence."

The Milwaukee *Freie Presse* writes as follows: "Nobody will deny the fact that the South is the dominant part of the Democratic party. Northern Democracy is only the tail, which the stronger portion of the party—the South—wags whenever it pleases. Without the South the Democratic party could not exist for twenty-four hours. Democracy in the North is a nullity, which only receives its significance through Southern elections. In view of the fact that the Democratic party of the South repudiated the State debts in all the States where it had the power to do so, and swindled honest creditors out of their just dues, we must also take it as granted that, in case the Democratic party should obtain control of the Federal Government, it would follow the example instituted in the single States—i. e.: to repudiate the National debt also. The honest people of the United States look upon the Democratic party with great distrust for the above reason, because no party deserves any confidence which has shown such dishonest inclinations. Even in the North there are many Democrats who are in favor of repudiation. They are attempting to bolster up their arguments with the nonsensical assertion that only the bloated bondholder, the coupon-cutter, the hyenas of capital, would suffer. These stupids have no idea that repudiation will affect most seriously all classes of our population, all business, all industries alike, and that it will ruin our National credit for many years to come. Our National debt is for the Bourbons a very inconvenient affair. It always reminds them of something of which they rather were not reminded. They do not acknowledge to-day that the National debt has a lawful existence. The Union man, however, the honest citizen of the Republic, is of different opinion. Besides dreading all the troubles and disadvantages which repudiation would bring the country, he regards the payment of the National debt—as it was agreed when the debt was contracted, in hard money of full value—as a National point of honor. Only bankrupts, speculators, dissolute broken-down business-men, fortune-hunters, and such like gentry have any desire to disregard and violate the word and promise pledged by the Nation in good faith when it was bleeding out of every pore at the very portals of destruction without possessing the means where-with to carry on the War for its existence."

In relation to the renewal of the fight between the Tammany and anti-Tammany wings of the New York Democracy, the Buffalo *Freie Presse* writes as follows: "Whoever believes that that remarkable scene of reconciliation enacted at the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati between the Tammanyites and anti-Tammanyites has produced any practical results, is greatly mistaken. Both factions are as inimical towards each other as they ever were. Both are fighting for the supremacy and leadership in the Democratic party of the State and for the possession of the patronage attached thereto, which has to be distributed in the Empire City. It cannot be denied that so far the Tammanyites have defeated their opponents in tactical management. Even Hancock owes his nomination to the persistent opposition of Kelly to Tilden. It is natural, therefore, that Tilden should seek revenge and that Kelly should retaliate. In all his political movements, Kelly was always bold and daring. He again has shown his pluck and keen perception of the situation. In order to become the master thereof at once, he has called a convention of his party wing, to meet on the 8th of September at Albany, N. Y. The regular Democracy stands abashed and helpless; its State Central Committee is in search of some saving or redeeming thought. What shall they do? Shall they obey Boss Kelly, and take part in his convention, or shall they call a convention of the regulars? If they choose the first horn of the dilema, they must submit to the dictation of the despised boss; if they choose the second, then the chasm dividing the two factions is at once made, and the damage irreparable. Already the prospects of the Republicans in the State are very flattering, but the last occurrence would lose the State to the Democrats beyond any doubt whatsoever by an overwhelming majority. There is but one way out of this dilema, and that is, that the regulars hold their Convention a few days later, and in the meantime prevail in some way or manner upon the boss and his crowd to withdraw their nominations. An entire harmony between the two factions is impossible. Kelly wants the disposal of the New York City offices, and does not care a continental for Hancock. The regulars want both,—the city offices and Hancock to boot. But without Kelly's support there is no Hancock in New York possible. What will they do?"

The Evansville (Ind.) *Union* writes in relation to the importation of negroes into the State of Indiana as follows: "The importation of negroes is no empty hoax after all. We can serve up the actual facts, and no doubt they will have a refreshing effect upon all white-livered Democrats, who are invariably approached by the 'paleness of death' as soon as some fool raises the cry, 'The niggers are coming!' Mr. Ed M. Luce, of Milwaukee, Wis., who is at present conducting the work at the coal-mines near Coal Creek, in Fountain County, of this State, imported a few days ago sixty-two negroes from Virginia. Sixty-two 'niggers'! Think of it, Democrats! Mr. Luce is a Democrat, and says that he never voted the Republican ticket in his life. No one thought any harm, no one took any notice of this 'nigger importation' except Mr. English. As Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee he has just issued his order to the Democratic press all over the State to enchant the people of the State again with the well-known howl of 'nigger importation.' Mr. English demanded an explanation of Mr. Luce why he as a Democrat would set such a bad example, especially in times like the present. But the old bank-hyena had tackled the wrong customer this time. Mr. Luce dryly answered 'that every one should know his own business best, and every one should sweep before his own door first. He had made the experience that the labor of these imported negroes for coal-mining purposes was very valuable, and that he paid with great pleasure $1,000 for transportation of the Senegambian citizens. I would respectfully but very urgently request the Democratic State Central Committee to keep their fingers out of business transactions that do not concern them in the least.' And so say we. It is the largest importation of young and strong negroes ever made into the State of Indiana; they are entitled to vote, and willing to work to found a new home for their families. The fun of the business is, that they were imported by a Democrat. The new home of these black citizens is near the Wabash River, in Dan Voorhees' old Congressional district, who, as the originator of the exodus investigation, caused the people of the country a useless expenditure of $45,000, and for himself an immense amount of ridicule."

SCIENCE.

Subjects Considered by the Boston Convention.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science met in general session. A number of new members were elected, and Cincinnati in August was selected for the next annual meeting. Invitations were received from the Governor of Minnesota and the municipality of Minneapolis for the meeting of the Association in Minneapolis.

The British Association cabled thanks for congratulations to its brother Association on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Committee to memorialize Congress and the State Legislatures regarding the cultivation of timber recommend a law protecting trees planted along highways, and for encouraging such plantations by relieving them from highway taxes and exempting from taxation the increased value of land from the planting of trees where none were growing for a period that may be designated, or until a profit may be realized from the plantation; also by appropriation of money to agricultural and horticultural societies, to be applied as premiums for their planting, and for prizes for the best essays and reports upon subjects of practical forest culture; by encouraging educational institutions to introduce a course of instruction having reference to the practical sylviculture; by laws tending to prevent forest fires; by imposing penalties against the willful or careless setting of fires, and enlarging and defining the powers of local officers in calling for assistance, and in adopting measures for suppressing them; by establishing under favorable circumstances model plantations; by the appointment of a Commission of Forestry under State authority analogous to the Commission of Fisheries.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to momorialize Congress to bring about coöperation between the General Government and the several State Governments for a common and efficient system of the registration of deaths, births, and marriages, reported that interviews had been had with several members of Congress, especially with members of the Committee of the Senate having in charge the matters pertaining to vital statistics, and there is reason to believe that, if the matter is brought up early at the next session of Congress, some action will be taken.

The sections and sub-sections then met in their respective rooms.

PENINSULA SÆNGERFEST.

Opening Proceedings at Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—The Peninsala Sængerfest opened in this city to-day, and will close Thursday evening. The city is already thronged with strangers, and the buildings, public and private, are profusely decorated. It is reported that about 800 will come from Buffalo, and almost as large a number from Cincinnati, while Toledo, Fort Wayne, and the cities of Michigan will send large delegations of the musically inclined to attend the concerts, either as singers or listeners. One of the features of the festival will be the parade and picnic on Thursday. The procession will be made up of the various singing societies which take part in the concerts, together with the several military companies of the city, and numerous civic societies. As several of the visiting societies will bring bands of music with them, and as the procession is certain to be a lengthy one, it will be an attractive display. At the opening concert to-night the "Lay of the Bell," the beautiful production of Bruch, was presented to an immense audience, the new Music-Hall, erected especially for this occasion, being filled by cultured, critical, and enthusiastic listeners. The program for this evening embraced the following: Overture, dedication of the house, "Opus 124," orchestra; addresses by Mayor W. G. Thompson (English) and Mr. A. Marxhausen (German). "The Lay of the Bell" (text by F. V. Schiller), solos by Miss Marie Nellini, Miss Antonia Henne, Herr A. Bischoff, Herr Franz, Herr Remmertz, and a festival chorus.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—An appeal has been filed in the District Supreme Court by ex-Senator Thomas L. Clingman, of Ashville, N. C., against the decision of the Commissioner of Patents refusing him a patent for an improvement in electric lights.

The Treasury Department estimates that about $4,000,000 of foreign gold will arrive at New York each week until the 1st of November. The Treasury Department has directed that $20,000,000 in gold coin in the New York Sub-Treasury be placed to the credit of the Superintendent of the Assay Office in that city, to pay for foreign bullion as it arrives.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Chicago is growing conscientious. Treasurer Gilfillan received a remittance of $1 from that city to-day, which the sender said that he obtained dishonestly from the Internal Revenue Department a few years ago.

The Post-Office Department has received a curious letter from a Postmaster in one of the Southern States, in which he says that by reason of not having received a supply of United States postage-stamps he inadvertently allowed Confederate stamps to be used in prepayment of postage and fee on several letters registered in his office recently.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Aug. 30.—Gen. and Mrs. Grant will certainly attend the State Fair to be held here next week. They will be the guests of Col. W. F. Vilas, the eloquent Democratic orator, whose electrical speech at the Palmer House banquet last November in eulogy of Gen. Grant was the admiration of all who heard it.

The preparations for the Fair are now nearly completed, and it bids fair to be one of the most successful ever held in Wisconsin.

THE RAILROADS.

Test of the Burlington's New Steel Bridge at Plattsmouth.

The Structure Pronounced a Success in Every Respect.

Retaliatory Measures Adopted by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

A MAGNIFICENT BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 30.—The fine steel bridge across the Missouri River about a mile below the City of Plattsmouth, Neb., which forms the connecting link between the Iowa and Nebraska Divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was formally opened for business to-day. Henceforth the Burlington Road will be able to run its trains through to all points on its lines in Nebraska without having to transfer its business at Plattsmouth by ferry or use the Union Pacific bridge at Council Bluffs. It is one of the finest bridges in the country, and resembles somewhat the celebrated steel bridge of the Alton over the Missouri River at Glasgow, only that the former has fewer spans than the latter, but much longer approaches. The whole length of the work is about three and a half miles, of which more than two miles is in the east approach, one mile is on the west approach, and the permanent steel bridge is just 3,000 feet long. The permanent bridge consists of two through-spans of 400 feet each over the main river, three deck-spans of 200 feet each over the adjacent sand-bar, and 1,560 feet of iron viaduct, of which 1,440 feet, in forty-eight spans of thirty feet each, are on the east side. The three deck spans are each 200 feet long between centres of end pins, thirty feet high, and sixteen feet wide between centres of chords. The two 400-feet spans are fifty feet high and twenty-two feet between centres of chords. They are pin-connected, Pratt, or whipple trusses, with incline ear posts, the web being arranged with double intersections. The stone piers rest on the solid rock thirty feet below the river bed. Previous to the formal opening of this imposing structure it was subjected to a crucial test in the presence of a large number of civil engineers and bridge builders from all parts of the country. With a combined weight of eight heavy engines 450 tons were run on the bridge. The measure showed a deflection of about three inches. This is considered a highly satisfactory test and a less deflection than was expected. Steel bridges will generally show more of a deflection than iron ones, as they are lighter and can stand more of a strain. It is stated that this bridge could stand a deflection of nine inches without straining it or endangering it in the least. The bridge will probably never again have to bear such a strain as the one it was subjected to to-day. The heaviest freight trains will not weigh over 300 tons, and the largest passenger train over 200 tons. The substructure and superstructure have been designed throughout by the Chief Engineer, George S. Morrison, and the work has been executed under his direction. After the conclusion of the test the bridge was formally opened with a banquet on the bridge served to the invited guests in the splendid dining-car San Francisco. It was a splendid affair that reflects great credit upon the officials who got it up. Special credit in this respect is due to J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent, D. W. Hitchcock, General Western Passenger Agent, and J. H. Wall, Superintendent of the dining-car lines. BISMARCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 30.—The formal test of the new railroad bridge joining the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Burlington & Missouri Roads at Plattsmouth, eighteen miles below Omaha, took place this morning, and was witnessed by a large crowd. The farmers turned out with teams and families, and over 2,000 people were present. At 9 o'clock a special train containing prominent officials of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from Chicago arrived at Pacific Junction, and shortly afterwards crossed over the bridge to the Nebraska side. It was followed by a Burlington & Missouri special, with Burlington & Missouri officials from Omaha, which crossed the bridge early this morning, and the Nebraska officers of the Burlington Road. As the trains finished crossing eight heavy engines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road approached the eastern span of the bridge, and, crossing slowly to the east span in sections of four, waited for the word to couple. At a given signal eight engines joined themselves on the 400-foot eastern span, making a test weight of 440 tons distributed over 320 feet of span. The result was a magnificent proof of the solidity of the structure. The engineers then measured the deflection, and a photograph was taken of the bridge at the moment the test was made. The engines then moved to the second span, where the trial proved equally satisfactory, and the "all steel" bridge across the Missouri River at Plattsmouth was declared open. The test was more satisfactory than was anticipated. The deflection from level when the immense weight of 440 tons was placed upon the span was only three inches, and when the engines were removed the bridge resumed its original position. The bridge, built of iron and steel, is 3,000 feet long. It consists of 1,440 feet of an iron viaduct, joined to three deck-spans 200 feet in length, and west of that, towards the Nebraska shore and over the river proper, two spans of 400 feet each all steel truss. The cut through the bank on the Nebraska side is in some places sixty feet deep. The piers of the bridge rise eighty feet above low-water mark and sink thirty feet below the level of the river. The bridge was constructed by the Keystone Bridge Company, of Philadelphia; George S. Morrison, Chief Engineer; H. W. Parkhurst, First Assistant; and C. B. Schneider in charge of the superstructure. The cost of the bridge was $600,000, and a year's time was consumed in its construction.

BURLINGTON RETALIATION.

The Burlington managers are very much exasperated at the movements of the Wabash people in Southwestern Iowa, and the prospects are good for a prolonged war of retaliation. Some time ago the Wabash secured control of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Road, which begins at Keokuk and has an uncertain Western termination at Corydon, in Wayne County. The road was purchased as a possible good feeder to the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, which is owned by the Wabash. After running it a short time the Wabash people came to the conclusion that the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska would never amount to much unless it were extended to make a connection with some of the trans-Missouri systems. Its extension was therefore resolved upon, and a few weeks ago a corps of engineers and a construction train started west from Corydon. Last week the extended road crossed the Mount Ayr Branch of the Burlington at Humeston, and the graders and tracklayers are rapidly building to the Missouri River. This the Burlington people regard as a deliberate invasion of territory, because west of Mount Ayr there are half-a-dozen of spurs running southward from twenty to forty miles from the Burlington main line. To head off the Wabash people, a corps of engineers was started out yesterday from Mount Ayr to survey an extension of that branch to the Missouri River, with either Hamburg or Nebraska City as its terminus. As a retaliatory measure, the Burlington managers will start a corps of engineers from Peoria Thursday, with instructions to survey a line eastward almost parallel with the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and to make a connection with the Pennsylvania system,—either the Pan-Handle at Winamac or the Fort Wayne at Warsaw, Ind. The building of this extension would give the Burlington another eastern outlet, and, from the west-bound traffic, it would pick up a goodly share of the business that is now turned over to the Wabash at Fort Wayne and Logansport.

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHEASTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day a decree of absolute foreclosure was granted in the cases of Sewell et al. against the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad Company, consolidated. These suits were instituted to foreclose the mortgage given to Philo C. Calhoun and George Opdyke, of New York, as Trustees, to secure the first-mortgage bonds amounting to $12,444,504. There is now due over a million dollars in interest. The decree of sale provides that the property shall be sold after due notice, and appoints John A. Jones, of Springfield, and W. P. Fishback, of Indianapolis, as special Commissioners to enforce the decree. A large portion of the bonds are held in Holland, and J. T. Jones, Deputy-Clerk of the Court, was appointed special Commissioner to go to Amsterdam to identify these bonds.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOE.

It is generally believed in railroad circles that the proposed Chicago extension of the Hannibal & St. Joe will be indefinitly postponed. Negotiations to this purpose on the basis of a traffic arrangement satisfactory to both parties are now going on with the managers of the Burlington. The latter, however, will not enter into a monetary guarantee, but confine its share of the contract to a division of traffic.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday says: The negotiations which have been pending for several days between the representatives of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Wabash Railways in relation to the extension of the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad from Hannibal to Chicago are believed not yet to be complete, although it is expected that some agreement will be reached in a few days. It is said that certain demands made upon the Wabash Railway have not yet been consented to, and that this is the only obstacle now in the way of an agreement. The concessions to be agreed upon, which have been submitted to the managers of the two first mentioned roads, are said to be as follows: The abandonment of the Kansas City line to Quincy of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; the abandonment of the Chicago line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; and the continuation of the present system of exchanging traffic, the Chicago business to be given to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Missouri River business to be given to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

The Wabash Railway has been approached by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company, which wishes to induce the Wabash to abandon the Chicago line from Kansas City to St. Louis, or to let all of the Chicago business go over the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, running the Chicago line from St. Louis only.

WANTS HIS PAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30.—Suit and attachment proceedings have been begun in the United States Court by Robert N. King against H. R. Law and A. G. Wells, growing out of the construction of the Frankfort & State Line Railroad. Defendants contracted with the plaintiff for building of the road, and plaintiff contracted eleven miles, from Frankfort to Clark's Hill, on which he says there is due him $23,973.95. Plaintiff wants to get the iron he put on the eleven miles he built.

KANKAKEE LINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 30.—Mr. Ingalls has issued an order stating that, on and after Sept. 1, 1880, the Kankakee Line and the old I. C. & L. will be operated as one continuous line from Cincinnati to Kankakee; and that, after that date, all reports for business will be made to the Cincinnati, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company. The Kankakee branch was acquired by purchase some months ago. From Lafayette to Templeton the Company uses the track of the Lake Erie & Western Road. From Templeton to Kankakee it owns the track.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The contracting force engaged on the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad west of the Missouri will complete the grading to the Yellowstone early in October. The President of the road has directed the Chief Engineer to transfer the working force directly across to the located line of the Yellowstone Division with the intent to reach and pass Miles City and Fort Keogh next July.

BLACK-HILLS LINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 30.—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Road have now at Mitchell, the present terminus of the Black-Hills line, eighty miles of ties and thirty miles of iron. More iron is coming. Grading is being done all along the line between Mitchell and the Missouri River. Track-laying will begin at Mitchell this week.

RAILROAD LIBRARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—A certificate of organization has been filed with the Secretary of State by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Library Association, the object being to establish a library and reading-room for railroad men at Bloomington.

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHEASTERN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—By a decree entered in the United States Court to-day the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad is to be sold by the Master in Chancery on Oct. 27 to satisfy the judgments heretofore obtained. The total debts of the Company are between $12,000,000 and $13,000,000.

A CHANGE IN TRAINMASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 30.—Trainmaster Mack Smith, of the Chicago & Alton, is to be succeeded by a gentleman named Hawley, from the Burlington & Quincy.

ITEMS.

H. E. Sargent, General Manager of the Northern Pacific, was in the city yesterday.

The Northwestern Road advertises that it will begin the sale of excursion tickets from all stations to the Exposition in this city, beginning on the 8th prox.

A new dining-car, containing the latest improvements and finished in palatial style, was put on the Rock Island Road yesterday. It was built at the Englewood shops.

The Illinois Central has put on a fast New Orleans train, which leaves here at 8:30 p. m. and arrives in the Cresent City the second morning at 11 o'clock. This is eight hours quicker than has ever before been made between the two cities.

Mr. Howard S. Thompson, for several years Bill-of-Lading Clerk of the Northwestern, has been promoted to the position of Freight Solicitor. He will make his headquarters at the city office of the Company, under the Sherman House.

The Northwestern has just issued in a very comprehensive style a new tariff sheet for green apples to all stations from Chicago and Milwaukee. Thomas S. Rattle, Contracting Freight Agent at 60 Clark street, will furnish copies to all interested in the trade.

Mr. F. O. Wyatt, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Road, has been confined to his bed for three weeks, consequent upon a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. His friends will be glad to know that the crisis is past and that he is recovering.

An Italian Beauty Burned to Death.

Rome Correspondence New Orleans Picayune.

All Italy is mourning the tragic end of Signora Adelina Paolini, who was the belle of the Peninsula. Surpassingly beautiful, always attired with taste, constantly changing her toilet, she attracted all eyes wherever she appeared. Villa Borghese, the Pincio, and the Corso—the Canal street and shell-road of Rome—had no more faithful frequenter. The 17th of July she was sitting with her mother and a gentleman in her parlor, which was lighted by a petroleum oil lamp hanging from the ceiling. The gentleman rose. As he did so, his hand knocked the lamp, which oscillated, fell, falling so unfortunately as to pour all its contents on Adelina's dress, and to set fire to the oil. Instantly one sheet of flame, panic-stricken, she ran into the drawing-room and threw herself on the floor. Her mother and the gentleman strove to put out the fire: they succeeded only in burning their hands and legs. The fire spread to the curtains, and from them to the furniture,—the whole room was in flames. The gentleman went to the window and cried: "Fire!" "Help!" The front door was locked. A hatter's journeyman got an ax and battered down the door. Firemen came and found three wounded persons to be cared for. While some of the firemen battled with the flames, the others tended the wounded. A cab was sent for to carry Adelina Paolini to San Giacomo Hospital. The hospital surgeon instantly saw that the unhappy lady was doomed. She was in a swoon. He administered soothing medicine and presently she recovered consciousness and lingered in inexpressible anguish until 4:30 a. m. when death released her. She was put in her coffin the next day. The coffin was filled with carded cotton. Her tortured mouth, all awry after death, revealed her beautiful teeth of dazzling whiteness, but all else was black; her whole body, save her legs, was a cinder; her right breast had completely disappeared, burnt to ashes; she looked like a negro packed in cotton. She was only three-and-twenty.

Gen. Hayes and His Brandy-Canteen.

President Hayes is credited by a newspaper reporter of Reading, Pa., with having recently told the following anecdote: "I am not the great temperance man that people think me. For instance, during the War I carried good brandy with me all the time. I invented all by myself a very ingenious method of carrying it. Attached to my saddle was a pair of holsters. In one of them I carried one of my revolvers, and the other I carried at my hip. I invented a can, or sort of canteen, to fit the other holster, and it was a very clever thing. Well, every morning I filled that canteen; not a drop of it was left at night, but not a drop passed my lips—not a drop. I gave it to the poor, famishing soldier."

LOCAL CRIME.

HUNTED TO HIS DEATH.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE brief mention was made of one Thomas Cavanaugh having either fallen or having been thrown off the West Madison street viaduct. The man's real name was Campbell, and his death at the County-Hospital last night makes the case an important one. It was a little after 9 o'clock in the evening that Officer John Wheeler, while traveling his post, heard cries for help, and upon running to the viaduct he found Campbell lying, badly injured, on the railroad tracks beside Norton's mill. After bringing the man to his feet, four citizens pointed out to the officer a man who just then emerged from a dark passage-way. At sight of him, they all exclaimed. "That's the man," and when asked to explain themselves they stated that to the best of their knowledge and belief he was the man whom Campbell had quarreled with, and who had thrown him over the railing. Officer Wheeler brought Campbell and his prisoner to the West Madison Street Station, where the latter gave the name of H. C. Kenny. Campbell was attended by Dr. McCarthy, who dressed a slight wound over the right eye, and, although the man complained of severe internal injury, he was sent down-stairs. There he remained, complaining and walking to and fro, until at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon his condition was found to be so serious that he was sent to the County Hospital. Campbell's condition when he reached there was bordering upon collapse, the pulse and heart were tumultuous, the breathing hurried, and the patient evidently suffering great pain. Dr. Bradley, one of the Hospital surgeons, stated to a reporter that the man appeared to suffer from concussion of the brain and spine. There may have been a rupture of some internal organ, but there were no external traces of this. Campbell tossed wildly to and fro on his couch and grew rapidly worse until shortly before 8:40 o'clock, when death ensued.

The deceased was a young man about 22 years of age, a puddler or boilermaker by occupation, and came here recently from Buffalo, N. Y. He boarded at No. 706 West Erie street, and when at the hospital requested that his brother, living at No. 10 Pioneer street, Buffalo, be notified. Nothing of a definit nature could be ascertained from Campbell, either at the station or at the Hospital. He professed that he was drunk, and that he could not tell how he came to tumble over the railing. To the doctors at the Hospital he stated distinctly that he had fallen, and as they knew nothing about the suspicion that he had been thrown off, they did not cross-question him.

Kenny was seen in a cell at the station last night. He looks like the kind of a person that Campbell said he had trouble with just before he fell. He is 28 years of age, and says he is employed as a janitor at the Holy Family School, corner of West Twelfth and Morgan streets. He denies knowing Campbell; says he did not see him, and knew nothing of his falling over the railing. Some little time before emerging from the nook where he was arrested, he says he was assaulted by four men, who demanded his money. This at such an hour on such a thoroughfare is most improbable. When asked if he thought Campbell was one of his assailants, he replied in a mincing, effeminate tone: "O, Lord bless you, no; I never saw him before. I think it's a shame, a real sh-a-m-e, so I do, to lock me up on such a charge; there now."

The police are firmly of the opinion that Campbell struck Kenny because of some indignity offered him, and that in the scuffle Campbell, who was drunk, fell over. It will likely prove impossible to convict Kenny. However, the testimony of the four witnesses may alter the looks of the case. The neglect of the police in not sending the man to the hospital sooner than they did is censurable in the extreme. Officer Wheeler excuses himself on the very good ground that he was not told to do so, that he was led to believe by Dr. McCarthy that the man was not dangerously injured, and thirdly that he had enough other work to do.

THE BROSS MURDER.

Coroner Mann held the inquest upon the murdered negro Dick Bross at the Armory yesterday. Thirteen witnesses were examined, chief of which were Thomas Scott, who seized Orr after the shooting and held him until the arrival of the police. Mrs. Louisa Lewis, of No. 396 Clark street, saw Orr, Gilbert, and Bross in the basement hall, and heard Orr accuse Bross of having a razor. Bross denied it bitterly, and said he had done nothing to lead any one to think that he had such a weapon, for he never used one. Orr carried the revolver in his right hand at his side, and shot Dick in the scuffle. Gilbert seized the revolver and ran off with it, and Bross seized Orr, exclaiming twice, "I'm shot." Maggie Moore corroborated. The story of the other witnesses was unimportant, and simply went to corroborate what has already been published concerning the case. The jury held John Orr to the Grand Jury as principal and Gilbert as accessory to the murder. Some importance attaches to this case, as it is one of the few of recent date wherein hanging is liable to be imposed as the penalty. There is good evidence to show that Bross never offended Orr by drawing a weapon or otherwise, and that Gilbert lied when he told him so. Then Orr threatened to kill Bross, and Gilbert made a compact to "stand by him." Both bought the revolver and cartridges, and told a witness, just before the shooting, that they were going to kill Dick Bross. Gilbert concocted the crime, and Orr was his accomplice simply because he was drunk. It was a premeditated murder in the fullest sense of the term. What Gilbert hoped to gain by the killing is not clearly apparent, but it is supposed that he was jealous of Bross, and wanted the woman he was living with for himself.

THE GOUGH ROBBERY.

When Edward McAloon, alias McGuire, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Ingersoll for the burglary of Mrs. Gough's house, No. 43 Nebraska street, it was stated that Mrs. Gough was unable to appear in consequence of nervous prostration resulting from a fright given her Sunday afternoon by Joe McAloon, the prisoner's younger brother. A reporter called at the house last evening, and found that Mrs Gough's condition was not so bad as it had been represented. Joe had been there at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and threatened to burn the house over her head and to do divers other terrible things if she dared to swear against his brother. He demanded his brother's shoes which were found under the sidewalk in front of the house, and when refused he attempted to bribe one of the children to give them to him. These shoes are now in the possession of the police, and furnish good evidence against the prisoner. Joseph will be arrested as soon as found, as will also Robert Graham, who accompanied Joseph McAloon to the house, and also made threats. Mike Joyce, another young man of the neighborhood, is mentioned in connection with the case. When Ed McAloon was arrested he said he was waiting for Joyce, and ten minutes later Joyce was on the spot. Mrs. Gough is a poor widow with five small children, and the little parcel of money stolen from her was her all. She will scarcely be able to battle against the McAloon and the other families, all of whom she has known for some time, and she ought to be well looked after by the police.

ARRESTS.

Eugene Wright, a colored boy, is under arrest at the Armory charged with attempted robbery. Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon he assaulted, on the corner of Van Buren street and Fourth avenue, an A. D. T. messenger named Eddie Lyons, who lives at No. 101 Mather street. The boy had in his possession $70, and it is presumed that his assailant knew this, and wanted to despoil him.

An understrapper at the Columbus, O., Penitentiary has been making things extremely warm for Chicago down in his section of the country. He came to this city last Friday night after Charles Mason, who escaped from the Columbus Penitentiary, and who was recaptured at his home in this city by Officers Crowe and Koehler. Upon demanding the prisoner the official was asked for the reward of $50, which had been widely advertised, but the official denied this. Finally when cornered he claimed to have lost his money, and professed great sorrow at the refusal of the police to give up his prisoner. Foolishly enough he did not compel them to give him up as he might have done, but he compromised on $25, which he obtained by a telegraph order. This he was ready to hand over to the officers who made the capture, but first he wanted Superintendent O'Donnell's signature to a receipt which was curiously worded. The Chief refused, and in the meantime the official claimed to have been robbed of his pocket-book. Becoming disgusted with the man, he was given his prisoner and told to "git." Arriving home, he alleged that the Lieutenant of Detectives, Edward J. Keating, had robbed him of $70, and made sundry other charges detrimental to Chicago institutions. His plaint will probably receive a patient hearing when presented in proper shape.

THE JUSTICES.

Messrs. Edward L. Stewart, Fred Cornell, and Jay B. Spencer were arrested about two weeks ago at the instance of Lewis D. Many, who charged them with threatening to expose his failure to pay a debt which he alleged he never contracted, and endeavoring to extort money from him by these threats. The cases were continued at the time by Justice Meech until yesterday afternoon, when the defendants appeared before the Court, but the plaintiff failed to show up. The Justice therefore discharged the defendants.

Mike Smith, keeper of a saloon at the corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets, is one saloon-keeper that should be looked after. He was arrested yesterday at the instance of Angus McClellan, who entered the place and asked for a glass of beer. He had some words with Smith about the size of the glass, and was assaulted by him with a murderous-looking hardwood club, three or four times the size of the ordinary police baton. McClellan was taken to the Madison Street Station, bleeding profusely from a severe scalp wound. Smith was held in $300 to the Criminal Court. His saloon is at the northeast corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets,—the scene of the Gregori Peri double murder in 1871.

The case of William L. Barrington against John M. Witherspoon came up before Justice Hudson yesterday. The plaintiff procured the arrest of Witherspoon upon a State warrant charging him with embezzling $480. Witherspoon ran a bucket-shop in Gamblers' alley and failed. Barrington had put up with him as margins the amount in question. The prosecution attempted to prove that the money was diverted from the use to which Barrington intended it should be put, that instead of speculating in wheat as directed, Witherspoon put the money into the pork bubble, so recently pricked, the result being his insolvency. The evidence, however, failed to establish this fact. After several witnesses had testified to the good character of Witherspoon, the Court summed up the evidence and discharged the defendant. During the examination Mr. O'Brien, counsel for Witherspoon, in a jocular manner asked Barrington if he was related to the famous Sir Jonah Barrington, of Ireland, and was somewhat astonished when the plaintiff replied that he was a brother of the distinguished Irish barrister. Mr. Barrington is a gentleman of finished education, and unaccustomed to the ways of the scalper, and he has probably learned a thing or two about the easy and graceful manner in which the speculator can be taken in and done for.

A novel way of paying a liquor bill was ventilated yesterday before Justice Walsh. John T. Vance, a saloonkeeper on Madison street, near Leavitt, was arraigned for larceny upon complaint of Charles Behrens, an alleged ex-Alderman living at No. 904 West Madison street, who asserted that Vance had not only swindled him out of a considerable sum by cheating at dice, but had picked his pocket of all he possessed. It was shown in evidence that Behrens entered the place under the influence of liquor and tried to get away without paying for a great number of drinks ordered by him. Vance asserted that when he forcibly took Behrens back into the place and compelled him to liquidate the bill, Behrens turned upon him and threatened to make it "too —— hot" for him to remain in the neighborhood. And surely enough, Vance says, an effort was made to incense the neighbors against him, a full account of the alleged robbery was published in a morning paper, and policemen shadowed the place day and night. It could not be shown that Vance had robbed him, at least so thought Justice Walsh, and he discharged Vance. Mr. Behrens was well remembered in the Police Court. He formerly kept a wine-cellar, such as are now kept in some places on North Clark street. A year or two ago he was arrested at the instance of a Desplaines street saloon-keeper, who, while buying wine and intoxicated at Behrens' house, No. 114 Throop street, claimed to have been robbed of a large sum of money. It could not be proven that Behrens took it, and he was discharged.

WASH M'LEAN.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 30.—Washington McLean is rapidly getting well.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 30.—Washington McLean's condition has greatly improved since yesterday. For the first time since his illness he ate heartily of nourishing food to-day. His condition this evening showed such marked improvement that his family physician returned home, leaving Dr. Hunter, of New York, in charge.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 30.—Extensive preparations are being made for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in this city on the 23d and 24th of September. A number of sub-committees have been appointed. The Committee on Invitations consists of D. R. Austin, John F. Kumler, and P. H. Dowling.

Lake Superior Ore.

Detroit Post and Tribune.

Down to the 1st of August the shipments of Lake Superior ore were 862,645 tons, which is 55½ per cent greater than the shipments for the same period of 1879, notwithstanding the fact that the shipments of 1879 were the largest ever made. More of the good effects that result from the stability following resumption.

When Dr. H. and Lawyer A. were walking arm-in-arm, a wag said to a friend: "These two are just equal to one highwayman." "Why?" asked his friend. "Because," rejoined the wag, "it is a lawyer and a doctor—your money or your life!"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator. It acts like a charm. Results: Pure blood, healthy complexion, clear head. Price 50 cents. Depot, northeast corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Eminent Dr. Wm. F. Steuart, Baltimore, writes: "I confidently recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef for consumption, debility, weakness, chlorosis, etc. I have tested it with universal success."

The public will beware of a fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Hay Fever cured by Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure. Office 124 Dearborn street.

Travelers, stop at the Astor House, New York.

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Out to-day in clear, bold, handsome type,
Seaside Library No. 816,
"WHITE WINGS." A YACHTING ROMANCE BY
WILLIAM BLACK. Price, 10 cents.

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In Fine Wool and Silk and Wool, for Combination Suits and Trimmings.

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5 to 15 cts. per yard
Cheaper than is usually asked for goods of like weight, finish, and quality.

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At 20 cts., 25 cts., and 35 cts. per yard.

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They are carefully finished in every particular, adjusted to heat and cold, and are confidently guaranteed as the best value for the money attained in a watch.

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An incomparable Beautifier of the Complexion.

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Pimples, Chafes,
Chapped Skin,
Rough Skin,
Prickly Heat,
Flesh Worms,
Itch, Hives,
Nettle Rash,
Severe Itching,
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BEFORE USING
AFTER USING

Tetter, Piles,
Mosquito Bites,
Insect Stings,
Ring-worm,
Erysipelas,
Burns, Scalds,
Sores, Ulcers,
and all External
Humors and
Poisons.

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FOR THE ALLEVIATION AND CURE OF
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it is pre-eminently the most reliable, and the *only* absolute specific known. It is also a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of **Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases.**

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PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in One Minute.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Interesting Speech Delivered by Him, at Cincinnati, Last Evening.

The Democratic Desire for a Change in the Executive Branch of the Government.

A History of the Results of the Election of the Present Republican President.

Our Country Now Enjoying the Greatest Revival of Business of Modern Times.

That Revival a Natural Consequence of the Policy of the Republican Party.

The Monstrous Evils That Would Flow from the Election of a Democratic President.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 30.—The Republican meeting at Pike's Opera-House to-night was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Cincinnati. Long before the arrival of the speakers every seat in the house was filled, and the aisles and lobbies were crowded. The hall, which is, next to Music Hall, the largest in the city, was profusely decorated with flags and patriotic emblems. The audience, composed largely of intelligent business men, with a considerable admixture of ladies, was attentive and respectful till the last word was uttered. Gen. A. F. Goshen presided, and introduced Secretary Sherman, whose speech commanded the closest attention throughout, and was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic outbursts of applause.

AN EPISODE

that occurred during the delivery of the speech caused commotion in the hall. A man arose in one of the galleries and asked if he might question the speaker on one point, saying if the answer was satisfactory he would vote the Republican ticket. He wanted to know how Secretary Sherman could support for Vice-President a man whom he had removed from office for cause. Mr. Sherman's reply was prompt. Mr. Arthur, he said, did not meet the views of the Administration in his manner of conducting certain branches of the Custom-House business, and it was thought best that a change should be made, but there never was a question raised as to Gen. Arthur's personal character for honesty and worth, and he would a thousand times rather vote for him than for a man whom the Democrats had put up for his opponent. The audience applauded, and the Secretary proceeded with his speech. When he was through Ben Butterworth and Oliver Prootz, of Newport, Ky., were introduced and made speeches which stirred the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. While the meeting inside of the Opera-House was in progress there were 2,000 or 3,000 people outside of the entrance who could not gain admission. These were quickly organized to an overflow meeting, and were addressed from the Custom-House steps by Ben Butterworth, Auditor Cappeller, and other local speakers. The Republicans are surprised and gratified at the spirit of enthusiasm shown in both meetings. Following is

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S SPEECH:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The Democratic party desires to make a change in the Executive branch of the Government of the United States, and appeals to the American people to bring about such a change this fall. The Republican party, recognizing the right of that party to make the appeal, will hear patiently and kindly all it has to say, and no word of insult, no act of violence, will be offered by any Republican in any part of the United States to deter the Democrats from the exercise of their right freely to discuss in their own way their political convictions and opinions. We Republicans only regret that this privilege cannot be exercised by us also.

The last great change in the Executive branch of the General Government occurred in 1860, by the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. At that time the open advocacy of his election could not be made safely to life or limb in thirteen States of the Union, where the strength of the Democratic party lay. But, in spite of this, the people of the Northern States, firmly impressed with the necessity for the change, made it; and what man in this broad land does not now feel that it was a happy change? And yet the Democratic party of that time resisted it. It not only resisted it during the canvass, but the controlling segment of that party rebelled against it by force of arms, and undertook to disrupt the Government and to destroy the Union.

The Democratic party

DESIRED A CHANGE IN 1864,

when, in the midst of war, the magnitude of which even now in the distance staggers us with amazement, it met in National Convention and resolved that the War was a failure and demanded peace on any terms. That was when Grant was in the Wilderness and Sherman was on the road to Atlanta, when our notes on demand were worth only 40 cents on the dollar, and when it seemed almost as if Providence had deserted us. If its desire for a change had then been gratified, we would have now no united country to boast of, no land to love. The American people, though weeping over their lost ones and feeling heavily the burdens of war, said there should be no change, and there was none; Abraham Lincoln was elected again.

The Democratic party

DESIRED A CHANGE IN 1868.

It was encouraged by the defection of Andrew Johnson and by many divisions in the Republican party. The Rebels had been restored to their lost citizenship, and had already organized a system of terror in several of the Southern States. Tweed was in the ascendency in New York with his gigantic frauds; he plundered the city, filled the cravings of the army of his dependents with the plunder of rich contracts, issued tens of thousands of fraudulent naturalization papers, stuffed the ballot-boxes, and thus reversed the vote of the Empire State. Yet, after all, the American people decided that there should be no change; that the Republican party which saved the country should still be trusted with its administration; and Grant, the great soldier of the War, was made President.

So, again, the Democratic party

DESIRED A CHANGE IN 1876.

It had previously organized the Solid South, according to the Mississippi plan, with terror and violence. It fondly thought it had made good a fulcrum of 138 Electors from States lately in rebellion, and had carefully laid plans to secure enough more to make the election sure. Tilden, who, as Governor of New York, had become popular with the business-men of that State by his aid in the overthrow of Tweed, and by his opposition to corrupt canal rings, was nominated for President. He had a barrel full of money, which was spent without stint, and thus introduced for the first time in American politics the most shameless corruption in a Presidential election. But, more than all, the country was suffering under great financial distress. The wave of misfortune, which came in 1873 to the whole commercial world, had scattered its wrecks over our great cities. Every man who had capital to lose, or debts to pay, or wanted labor for bread, felt discontent for evils that he could not explain. It was natural, but not just, that many of these clamored for a change, who had no sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party; but still the fraud that intimidation attempted in three of the States failed in its object, and the Republican party in the Northern States stood by its principles, and Hayes was elected.

And now, fellow-citizens, let us pause for awhile and see what has been the result during the last four years by the election of the present Republican President. Has he given any cause for a change from Republican to Democratic measures and men?

RESUMPTION.

When President Hayes was inaugurated the Resumption act of 1875 was an unexecuted mandate of the Republican party. It had been voted for only by Republicans, and had from its introduction been assailed, resisted, and ridiculed by the Democratic party. Many honest, sincere men of both parties, who really wished resumption, believed it impracticable for years to come. But there was the law. I had aided in its passage, and I believed in it, and I was charged with its execution. I was supported by the full faith of the President. Gold was at a premium of nearly 6 per cent. The National revenues had been greatly impaired as the result of the panic, so that there was, in fact, no surplus revenue to aid in the work of resumption. The only means left was to increase the volume of coin before the day of resumption by the sale of bonds, to do the utmost to strengthen the public credit, and to produce confidence in the ability to resume. This was done in the eighteen months that followed the inauguration of President Hayes, and at the end of that period the credit of the country had been greatly advanced; surplus coin had been accumulated to the amount of $130,000,000, and the public mind, relieved from imaginary terrors, had become not only reconciled to resumption, but was anxiously and hopefully awaiting the event. During all this time the Democratic party excelled itself in active resistance to the successful execution of this law. They sought to repeal it; they sought by investigations through committees of Congress to discredit all the proceedings had under it; and it was boastfully said that thousands of dollars would be given to stand on the right of the line at the Public Treasury on the day of resumption. The examinations made of myself alone by committees of Congress upon this subject amounted to over one hundred printed pages; and the speeches that were made against what they denounced as a crazy, impracticable scheme would fill volumes. Your ears rang with their ridicule and denunciation of the Resumption act; but still, thanks to the Republican party, resumption came, and came so certainly and so securely that at this day specie-payments are more complete, in the true sense of the term, than ever before in this country, and as complete as in any country in the world. There is no longer any depreciation of the notes of the United States, and, not only in this country, but in all foreign countries, they are received at par with gold.

The Democratic party,

CONVICTED OF FALSE PROPHECY,

could only shout out that it was Providence that did it; that the good crops, which came six months after resumption was a complete success, did it; and some of them had the audacity to say that the way to resumption was prepared by the economies enforced by a Democratic House of Representatives, which, as I will show you hereafter, instead of reducing the expenses, actually increased them largely in all branches of the public service subject to annual appropriations. One thing is certain, that if its desire for a change had been gratified four years ago by the American people, the Resumption act would not have been enforced, resumption would not have come, and the hopeful joy which gladdens the homes of millions of laboring people would still be repressed by the evils of irredeemable paper money. Resumption, then, with all the good that has accompanied and followed it, is the direct result of the wisdom of your choice in the election of a Republican President four years ago.

REFUNDING.

When President Hayes was inaugurated, there was upon the statute-book the Refunding act of 1870. It was placed there by the Republican party,—a part of its policy for the gradual reduction of the burden of the public debt. It had been partially executed by the sale of 5 per cent bonds; and when President Hayes was inaugurated we were selling 4½ per cent bonds at par, slowly and with difficulty. It then became my duty to continue the refunding; and, taking a hopeful view of the future of the country,—its power, its wealth, and greatness,—I determined to withdraw from the market the 4½ per cent bonds, and sell the 4 per cents at par. This was believed at the time to be a doubtful experiment; but, being firmly supported by President Hayes, the Treasury Department undertook the task. A sale of every such bond was a saving of one-third of the interest on that portion of the debt; for every dollar realized was applied to the payment of an equal amount of bonds bearing 6 per cent interest. Bankers shrunk from taking such a bond; but on an appeal to the American people, through popular subscription, within sixty days after they were thus offered $75,000,000 of these bonds were taken, and were absorbed, mostly in small sums, all over the United States. Thus the success of the loan was established.

Frequently, however, as the opposition of the Democratic party to resumption was developed, and at times appeared to be successful, credit would become impaired, confidence would be destroyed, and the sale of these bonds would fall off. But as events resulted, and the Democrats failed to secure the repeal of the Resumption act, the bonds sold again, but in comparatively less sums. The credit of the Government advanced precisely as resumption approached success, and within 100 days after resumption there were sold $510,347,800 of 4 per cent bonds, thus completing the work of refunding, as far as the law allowed it to be done, by the redemption of all the bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent interest that were then redeemable. The result of this Republican policy was a saving to the people of the United States of $14,290,453.50 interest per year.

But this was not the only benefit derived by our people from refunding operations. The rate of interest became permanently reduced on all investments throughout the country. Low interest is the chief factor in our prosperity. It became possible for manufacturers and tradespeople to borrow money, so as to conduct their business profitably. This low rate of interest produced a demand for new investments, and new enterprises were started into life. Thus, by the policy of the Resumption and the Refunding acts, the way was paved for the present era of prosperity. And the whole of this was the work of the Republican party. If the change desired by our opponents four years ago had occurred, no man can truly say that such results as these would have taken place; for, from Tilden down, the Democratic party favored the repeal of the Resumption act. That party, during these four years, has been the slave of the most idle and crazy popular delusions of fiat money,—their leaders even talking about bloated bondholders and aristocrats,—and was ready to fan into flame the passions of men to mobbish violence and to fierce contentions between capital and labor.

A Republican Administration is now paying the public debt at the rate of ten millions a month, or two and a half millions a week. In all probability, before this Administration closes its term, the debt will be further reduced seventy millions, making a saving in annual interest of four millions of dollars.

This policy of debt-paying and interest-reducing is the most striking in the history of any country. Other nations have had great debts; but no nation ever before paid it so rapidly, so justly, so honorably. This fact alone is worth more in public credit than all the gold and silver in the country; because it is a capital from which we can draw whenever necessity requires.

The Democratic party pursued an exactly opposite policy. From 1857 to 1860, when Mr. Buchanan was President, it steadily increased the public debt from $9,998,621.76 to $59,964,402.01. At the close of that period it paid as high as 12 per cent on one-year Treasury notes, and sold 6 per cent twenty-year bonds at 89 cents on the dollar. While the debt was being reduced by the Republican party, the Democratic party impaired the public credit by proposing schemes to cheat the public creditor. Its influence was the chief obstruction to the debt-paying and interest-reducing policy of the Republican party. In States where it has ascendency, like Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, it has either repudiated the State debts or threatens to do so. Its success in a National election would, in my judgment, greatly impair the public credit and reduce the value of public securities.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

During the Administration of James Buchanan the loss by defalcation of public officers in the collection and disbursement of the public moneys was $3.81 on every $1,000; during Pierce's Administration it was $3.56; during Polk's Administration it was $4.08; during Jackson's Administration it was $7.52; during Van Buren's Administration it was $11.71. Mark the contrast with Republican Administrations:

In Lincoln's time, embracing the recklessness caused by war, it was 76 cents. For six years of Grant's Administration it was 34 cents. In Hayes' Administration thus far—assuming that all amounts in dispute are lost—the loss on $1,000 would be so small that the smallest coin of the country would make it good three times. It has been but one-third of a cent on $1,000 of the amount involved.

RESULT UPON BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

And what has been the result of Republican administration under President Hayes upon the general business interests of the country? We have witnessed, and are now enjoying, the greatest revival of business of modern times. We have leaped forward from a period of extreme distress to one of great prosperity. Our exports during the last fiscal year reached the enormous sum of $835,000,000, being an increase since 1875 of over $320,000,000. Our imports during the last fiscal year were $668,000,000, being an increase since 1875 of $135,000,000, and making an aggregate foreign commerce of the last year of over $1,500,000,000. Every nation contributes to our comfort. From every land, and from every sea, and from every part of our country, we gather the productions of their labor to supply our daily wants. Our manufactures in all branches have increased, so that not only do we supply the domestic markets with nearly all the articles essential to human life, but we export in great quantities the productions of the workshop and the farm.

We now feed Europe not only with grain, but with meat, butter, lard, canned fruits, and an infinit variety of other productions. We are gradually gaining trade in other countries, North and South, and may hope, in a short time, to supply them with nearly all the articles of foreign production they desire. In the great branches of industry—agriculture, manufactures, and mining—we are now taking our rank as the leading Nation. With plenty of money as good as gold, with plenty of work for all who are willing to work, with cheap capital, we have now superadded the most bounteous crops that ever blessed any portion of the world. Think of wheat crops of 450,000,000 bushels a year, and corn crops of about 1,800,000,000 a year, and everything else in proportion. For these, high prices have been realized. The addition to the wealth of the country for the last three or four years can scarcely be estimated. We know that our Government debt, formerly largely held abroad, is now almost exclusively held at home; that the mortgages upon our lands and farms have been reduced to one-third their amount in 1875; that the balance of trade is so largely in our favor that foreign countries, no longer able to send back our securities, are compelled to ship gold. The building of railroads keeps pace with our general prosperity. They are crossing the plains and exploring every valley, and year by year we hear of new settlements of fertile territory hitherto unavailable for tillage, whose surplus products increase our resources. The number and amount of business failures have been reduced more than one-half. In a word, all the circumstances and elements that indicate increased wealth and prosperity to our whole country seem to combine to make its immediate future exceedingly bright. The rough road has been traveled and the smooth one is now before us.

THE CAUSE OF OUR PROSPERITY.

We can fairly claim that the renewal of business is the natural result of the policy of the Republican party. Every public measure that has contributed to it was a Republican measure. An honest and faithful administration of the Government; a firm adherence to the Resumption and Refunding act; the maintenance of the public faith as against fiat money; and the protection policy embodied in our Tariff laws, are the human agencies, the work of the Republican party, that have contributed to our prosperity. It is true that Providence gave us bounteous crops, but these came after resumption was secure, and after we had laid the foundation of honest money and diversified industry, which enabled us to improve the blessings of Providence. Certain it is, that we owe no part of our prosperity to the Democratic party.

THEY WANT A CHANGE—ITS EFFECTS.

And now, in 1880, they want a change; not a change in the Democratic House or Senate, but a change in the Executive branch of the Government, so that all branches of the Government will be practically under their power and control. It is known very well that within a period of four years the election of a Democratic President would probably, by the chances of life, convert the Supreme Court into a citadel of the principles and policy of the Democratic party, and change the National tendencies of that great tribunal into a machine to cripple the Government in its power to protect the rights of the freedmen by the adoption of the narrow notions of State-rights which governed the Democratic party before the War.

And who are they who propose this radical change. It is the same Democratic party that in 1860 sought to overthrow the Government, governed by the self-same men or their lineal descendants, and the same elements which controlled the policy of the Administration of James Buchanan. Who control that party now? The basis, the governing power, of that party is in the Solid South. That segment of the party will furnish 106 members of Congress and thirty-two Senators, and, by their numerical majority over their Democratic associates, will dictate the policy and laws of our Government. Next in importance would be the influence of New York City, whose vote is so potent in wielding the political power of the great State of New York—a city that for many years has been governed by corruption, that practiced the frauds in the election of 1868, and is confessedly under the domination of the most dangerous elements of American society. They can claim no Northern State except what they derive from the shadow of the influence which centres around New York, and, perhaps, the State of Indiana; but we dispute with them their ascendency in that gallant State. And thus these elements, embracing the worst features of American politics and society, would rule the National Government in all its branches, and restore again all the ideas, principles, and acts from which we escaped by the election of Abraham Lincoln.

The bone and sinew, the heart and brains, of the North are now, as then, with the Republican party. That section which furnishes the capital, the commerce, the trade, the enterprise, the vital energy to our system, is to be subordinated to a section which still clings to the idea that this is not a Nation, but a confederacy, that its powers are dependent for enforcement upon the narrow and provincial ideas of insignificent States. This is the change they propose. This is the revolution they would bring about.

THE CRY OF FRAUD.

Mr. Tilden says they want a change in order to condemn what he alleges was the fraud of 1877. But this pretended fraud consists simply in the fact that the Electoral Commission, a tribunal which they aided to organize, and whose judgment they agreed to abide, decided differently from what they expected. I did not believe in that tribunal. I believed the Constitution and the laws already furnished ample means to ascertain and determine the result of the vote of the Electors; but they forced the adoption of this Commission as a means to exclude votes duly returned from some of the Southern States. They failed in this, and from that time they have cried out "Fraud, fraud." The fraud that existed in the election of 1876 was the fraud, violence, and intimidation practiced by the Democratic party in at least five of the Southern States, but in such a bungling way in Louisiana that it was promptly corrected by the Returning Officers of that State. In South Carolina and Florida the actual vote cast as well as the legal vote, was in favor of the Republican Electors. They attempted in Oregon, where the people had without question voted for the Hayes Electors, by narrow technicalities to exclude the Republican Electors and to recognize the Democratic Electors, and large sums of money were confessedly paid to accomplish this fraud.

But, fellow-citizens, this cry is now the sheerest hypocrisy. If the Democratic party believed in it, why was not Mr. Tilden renominated? Then the people could have tried the alleged fraud. But the fraud practiced by the Democratic party in the South is a continuing fraud—two years ago, last year, and this year—continued openly with grim humor, and justified by the dominant opinion South, and by the acquiescence of the Democracy of the North. It is only by this fraud that that party hopes for success. If now there is a change in the Executive branch of the Government, it will be caused by the grave and startling fact that the Rebels of the South have, by bloody means, succeeded in overthrowing the constitutional rights of 5,000,000 of freedmen, and the Democratic party of the North, eager for power and place, coöperate with the Rebels of the South in this crime, by sharing in the power and places secured by it.

STATE RIGHTS VS. NATIONAL RIGHTS.

Senator Thurman says they want to bring about a change, so as to restore the old time-honored doctrine of the Democratic party in respect to State-rights. This, I believe, is an honest statement of the chief desire of the party. They wish, under the forms of a party contest, to turn back the dial of time for twenty years from the National principles that have guided the Republican party to the sectionalism that prevailed before the War. We accept the issue.

You will always find the Democratic party opposed to our view of National authority. It seeks to belittle, to degrade, and cripple the National Government; to subordinate the rights of the citizen and the Nation to the law or public opinion of the State; to treat the National Government as a Confederacy of States, without power to enforce personal rights or National interests within the limits of the State without the consent of the State. You will find this radical difference cropping out in every contest on every question, great or small, that enters into American politics. It was this that led to the Civil War. Under the lead of the Republican party the Union was preserved, the Constitution was maintained in its full vigor, and strengthened by amendments so as to declare the equal, civil, and political rights of all men, without distinction of race, color, or condition, and that Congress should enforce these rights by appropriate legislation. Upon these terms the Rebels were restored to their rights and privileges as American citizens, and now, with their Northern associates, under the name of the Democratic party, they revive the old contest, and deny to American citizens the protection of National rights by National authority.

This doctrine of State-rights is the basis of opposition to National banks, to the protection of American industry, to the National election laws, and protection of the ballot-box, and to the navigation laws. Whenever the question arises in National politics, you will always find the Republican party in favor of the enforcement of all the rights, civil and political, conferred by the Constitution of the United States, while the Democratic party oppose the enforcement of these rights and leave the citizen to the tender mercy of local or State law.

It is for the patriotic people of this country to say whether they want a change back from the National tendencies of the Republican party to the principles that brought our Government to the verge of dissolution in the days of Buchanan. The principles of the Southern States, with their bloody violence, are the fruit of Judge Thurman's doctrine, while those of the Northern States are the outgrowth of Republican ideas.

And now, fellow-citizens, suppose a change is made; suppose the restraint of a Republican President is withdrawn,

WHAT WILL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DO

under the doctrine for which Judge Thurman and Gen. Hampton plead? On the day of the inauguration a horde of greedy office-seekers, hungry in search of office, will come down upon the heads of Departments with their claims for reward for party services, and inexperienced men will be thrust in to discharge the most difficult functions of official life. Trained and experienced officers, whose capacity and fidelity are recognized everywhere, will be turned out, and the great operations of the Government be placed at once in inexperienced hands.

A still more dangerous horde of claim-agents, now haunting Washington, already keen for plunder, and versed in all the tricks of the trade, will seek to open the doors of the Treasury to the brood of Southern claims, which, despite our overflowing revenues, will bankrupt the Treasury in a year. Thus far, during this Administration, the gate has been put down and barred against all these claims. The statute of limitations and the decisions of the Department have cut them off; but, under a Democratic administration of the Treasury Department, how easy it would be to break down this barrier. I know from my personal knowledge a number of claim-agents, influential men, who will vote for Hancock on the ground that his election will enable them to recover claims now barred. All that is needed to cause the refunding of the cotton tax, amounting to $68,000,000, is an appropriation. Most of the members of the South, through their constituents, are interested in these claims.

A slight extension of the period of limitation, as to claims for captured and abandoned cotton, will open up tens of millions of this class of claims. An enlargement by half a dozen words of the law for the payment of Quartermaster's stores will bring upon the Treasury demands for more than $100,000,000 for food consumed by our army in the War of the Rebellion, taken from disloyal people, and for damage done to them as a natural result or consequence of the War. Experience has shown that to swell these claims, tenfold or even a hundredfold, testimony can be manufactured with the greatest facility and apparently of the clearest character. Should this be acted upon by an officer friendly to the object, no man can estimate the demands that in this way, under cover of right, may be foisted upon the people of the United States. And why should not this be done? If the principles of the Democratic party are to be again adopted by the votes of the people, and the very men who fought for them are to be placed in power, why should they not be indemnified for their losses? Why should they not be paid for their slaves? Why should not the brave Rebels who fought for their principles be placed on the pension roll? Even a change in decisions by the Secretaries of War and Treasury would bring upon the Government ten of millions of dollars of Southern claims.

WHAT FURTHER IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN?

The Democratic party has opposed from the beginning as unconstitutional our whole system of National banks, and favored a system of State banks as a matter of constitutional right. By the passage of a law of two lines they can repeal the tax of 10 per cent now levied upon the notes of State banks, and thus, without a formal repeal of the National-bank system, they can revive the whole State-bank system and flood us with wild-cat and red-dog money. That this will be done, I have no earthly doubt whatever. I know that the leading Southern Senators and members are especially anxious to revive the system of State banks with a view to have irredeemable paper money again, and some of the Western Congressmen will follow in the same direction. All this will lead directly to the repeal or disuse of the National-bank system, because it is a principle of financial law that the poorer currency will supersede the better, and in a short time every person will be trying to shove off upon his neighbor unsecured notes of State banks which will go down with the first wave of financial panic. All war legislation, or that which has grown out of the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Government, will be gradually swept away, the army and navy will be opened to rebels, and the men whom we fought against will again wield the military and naval arm of the Government. Rebels, still proud of their achievements in the Rebellion, bitter in their hearts, and full of rage against the defenders of the Union, will ride rough-shod in their new authority over men who have sacrificed their all in defense of the country. Public credit cannot long escape from the strange and unnatural restoration, and the business interests of the country, so intimately identified with political events, will feel the staggering blow.

WE WANT A CHANGE.

We want to change this Democratic Congress into a Republican Congress, in harmony with the spirit of the age and with the general policy of the Republican party; a Congress that will, while closely scrutinizing the public expenses, be just and liberal for all necessary purposes, and economical, careful, and prudent in the appropriation of public money. We want to uphold the National authority, so that the time will soon come when neither a mob nor a State, nor local public opinion, will be strong enough to deprive any American citizen of his civil and political rights. We want to continue activity and industry and good times. We want to foster our industry, extend our trade, and fill our vast area with thriving, industrious people, native and naturalized. While maintaining American principles, we offer the industrial classes of all nations who are willing to share in our lot and conform to our policy, the liberal and equal benefit of our laws. We wish to see the rights of labor protected without disturbing the rights of property. We wish, above all, to maintain the National credit and the National name, so that, both in our foreign and domestic policy, it may be understood that this Republic will be just to the weak as well as to the strong, will ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong in our dealings with foreign nations.

To secure these great objects, we have placed in nomination Gen. Garfield, a citizen of Ohio, who was trained in the school of adversity, which has produced nearly all the great men in American politics. He is self-educated. He has been tried in both civil and military life, and in every position occupied by him has rendered satisfaction to his constituents. He entered the volunteer army at the beginning of the War as a soldier, performed brilliant services, rose rapidly, until he was called by the people of his district to represent them in Congress. He is thoroughly informed and trained in all the questions of the day, and in all of them is in full harmony with the Republican party. He is admirably prepared to discharge the civil duties of the high office for which he has been nominated, and, compared to Gen. Hancock, by any test that may be applied to him, is his superior in ability, capacity, and fitness for President of the United States. Gen. Hancock relies solely upon his service in the army, and upon the issuing of an order, which, in my judgment, under the circumstances, was a concession to Rebels that ought not to have been made, while Gen. Garfield can point to a varied civil and military life, combining the heroism of the soldier and trained experience in the highest civil duties. Let no personal disappointment enter into or color our zeal in the good cause, but with the courage and hope that animated the Union army during the War, let us press forward our Republican principles until all that we have guaranteed by the Constitution or the laws shall be fully secured to the humblest as well as the loftiest citizen of the Republic.

A FEW BUSINESS REMARKS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Secretary Sherman was introduced on 'Change, and spoke very briefly, congratulating the Chamber of Commerce on the prospect of soon getting into its new building, there being no further hindrance to the sale of the present Post-Office and Custom-House building. He also paid a high compliment to the Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, whom he said he regarded as one of the most able statisticians of the country. He referred to the fact that when here a year ago there was some doubt as to the ability of the Government to carry out its refunding scheme. Now he was happy to announce that it was accomplished, and that resumption was a fixed fact.

DESPLAINES.

Proceedings at the Camp-Meeting Yesterday.

At last the sunlight has broken through the clouds, and the searchers after the truth at the Desplaines camp-meeting are joyfully looking forward to such an awakening of religious interest as will fully make up for the depression which has prevailed since the opening of the camp a week ago. It must be explained, however, that this depression was occasioned by the lack of volume rather than any falling off in the quality of the work done at the camp. The regret has been not that there has been lacking at each of the services a full display of the power which saves, but that on account of the weather so few have been on hand to be saved. No more characteristic example could be found anywhere of an earnest set of services than those which were held in the Tabernacle yesterday. From sunrise in the morning until past 10 o'clock in the evening the big tent has been alive with throngs of eager seekers after the truth, and the anxious seat was filled after each service with penitents, among whom the workers moved with an energy that could not have been more marked if the Tabernacle had been filled in all its vast circumference. Yesterday was, judging by the success with which the workers plied their persuasive powers among the younger members of the congregation, essentially children's day. At all the services they were present in strong force, and numbers of them found grace.

In the morning service the sermon was preached by the Rev. George Chase, Chicago, upon Matthew, xxviii., 18: "All power is given unto me in Heaven and in earth." The preacher drew attention to the danger which lay in a Christian's overestimate of his strength. The assertion contained in the text might seem a startling one to a human mind hardly capable of comprehending the idea of all power being invested in one individual, but it became easily comprehensible when one studied the glories of the Messiah's person and the treasures of his redeeming love. In the life of Christ, as told by the Apostles, it might seem, especially towards its close, that He was a powerless victim in the hands of His enemies; but He was an example of the fact that many persons and things are greater than what they seem to be. A full study of His life reveals the truth that He was the Lion of Judah as well as the Lamb of God, and that in Him was centered power over all. He had the power to create, the power to preserve, and the power to govern; but, above all, He possessed the mediatorial power to save souls, which is, of all his prerogatives, the loftiest. A soul was not saved till it had been pardoned and purified, and it was Jesus' blood which did this. Christ had all power in Heaven, and power over all in Heaven, so that, whatever the sinner needed from either Father, Son, or Holy Ghost, the Lord Jesus had power to bestow.

In the afternoon public service the Rev. A. Hardin, of Chicago, preached a learned and eloquent sermon upon one of the mistakes of Moses,—that which he made when, as related in Exodus, iv., 2 and 3, he fled before the serpent into which God had transformed his rod. The mistake which Moses then made, and it was one common to both ministers and laymen among Christians, was that he distrusted God. Moses underestimated the importance of his own ability to which God had intrusted so great a work, and urged his physical infirmities as an excuse for his not being ready to obey God's commands. With greater faith Moses was enabled later to confound the enemies of Israel, and the lesson to be learned was that Christians should use fully the power that they had been endowed with to the service of God. They should not hesitate because some one else had the ability to do more work than they, but without waiting in vain for more power should exercise that which they had, and promote to their full ability the work of salvation.

The sermon was followed by an enthusiastic prayer-meeting, in which seventy-seven souls were sayed to Jesus.

In the evening the Rev. J. T. Clendenning preached to a fair congregation.

The services to-day promise to be very interesting. At 8:30 a. m. the Rev. Dr. Willing will conduct the Bible study meeting. At 10:30 a. m. the Rev. W. A. Spencer, of Rockford, will preach upon "Christian Missions," and at 2:30 p. m. the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Desplaines Camp Ground will be celebrated, when addresses upon missionary topics will be made by Mrs. Dr. Quine, of Chicago, Mrs. Willing, and the Rev. Mr. Spencer.

It is pretty well a settled fact that the meeting will end Thursday night. Many have hopes that, if fine weather sets in, a prolongation to the end of the week may be had, but unless something in the way of a special revelation should arise the camp-meeting will close upon the day mentioned.

Painting in England and France.

Painting, for all except Millais, Tadema, and a few others, has been a poor business since the depression set in abroad and made even the wealthiest more careful of their money. The studios in London and Paris are crammed with unsold pictures. But the Americans have arrived, and there is a change for the better. Mr. Vanderbilt has offered Mr. Delahunte, a rich Frenchman of Irish descent, $70,000 for his picture by the great French battle painter, of "Napoleon and His Marshals," and it is announced that an American company has just signed an agreement with Meissonier to pay him $600,000 for two large pictures representing episodes in the career of the first Napoleon. With such golden showers falling on their French rivals, it is easy to understand the eagerness with which the English Royal Academicians await the visit of wealthy Americans. On the other hand, England has no Meissonier, for Miss Thompson halts many leagues behind even the French Neuville, and in other branches of the art of Angelo the Parisian studios are admittedly more satisfactory than those of London.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

SCIENCE.

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the American Association.

Cambridge Day—Prof. Mayer's Eulogy of the Late Prof. Joseph Henry.

Important Paper by Prof. Bell—The Telephone Eclipsed by the Photophone.

Transmission of Sound by Light, with No Material Connection Between Transmitter and Receiver.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The second day of the Boston meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science—pleasantly and appropriately called "Cambridge Day"—was one of unalloyed pleasure to the thousand members of the Association and their families, who early found their way to the beautiful and interesting City of Cambridge. The capricious weather with which Boston had welcomed the Association, passing from extreme heat through mist and rain to positive chilliness, had given place to a sky of rare azure and air of delightful purity. At 11 o'clock a distinguished audience of some 900 persons assembled in

SANDERS' THEATRE,

a magnificent audience-room, forming the east end of the "Memorial Hall" of Harvard University. It is semicircular in form, with two galleries, finished in heavy, polished oak, and adorned with classical aphorisms in antique text on its dark red walls. Across the lofty, imposing vestibule, bearing on its walls the marble tablets commemorating the sons of Harvard who perished in the late War, stretches away Memorial Dining Hall. Here the worthies of the Harvard of olden times looked down from canvas and bracket upon the thousand guests of the "President and Fellows of Harvard College," seated at tables loaded with an ample and generous repast. This wainscoating of busts and portraits is surmounted by continuous windows admitting the softened light; and above these spring groined arches that meet and almost vanish in the lofty ceiling. It is an impressive place, and the scene presented there on Cambride Day

FURNISHED FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Discoverers, astronomers, men of genius for original research, scholars of local repute, and scientific workers of world-wide renown, sat together at one common board; while the past Presidents, Professors, and patrons of Harvard looked on with benignant and unmoved expression. The banquet was entirely material and speechless. Material for thought had been furnished by the exercises just preceding, and there was no time for toasts.

The exercises of the morning consisted of two addresses,—one by Prof. Alfred M. Mayer, of Hoboken, and the other by Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge,—both of them of wide repute in their respective departments. Prof. Agassiz is small, dark, very bald, of decidedly foreign appearance, and speaks with a marked accent.

Prof. Mayer's paper was devoted to

A EULOGY OF PROF. JOSEPH HENRY,—

a duty to which he had been assigned by the Association at its meeting in 1878. His intimate acquaintance with Prof. Henry rendered his paper full of those incidents and insights that add so much to the interest attaching to such an occasion. He did not attempt a biography, but considered Joseph Henry in his character as a discoverer, and measured him, not by the light of our own time, but in the dim twilight which then alone illuminated the laws and facts to him unknown. In ability he ranked Henry a little lower than Faraday. In drawing a comparison between these two, he said: "Each loved Science more than money, and his Creator more than either. There was sympathy between these men; and Henry loved to dwell on the hours that he and Bache spent in Faraday's society. I shall never forget Henry's account of his visit to King's College, London, where Faraday, Wheatstone, Daniell, and he had met to try and evolve the electric spark from the thermopile. Each in turn attempted and failed. Then came Henry's turn. He succeeded, calling in the aid of his discovery of the effect of a long interpolar wire wrapped around a piece of soft iron. Faraday became as wild as a boy, and, jumping up, shouted, 'Hurrah for the Yankee experiment!'"

This eulogy, which will form an important part of the literature written on this eminent man, was just, generous, appreciative, and discriminating. Prof. Henry's daughter is in attendance at the Association.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S PAPER

on "Sea-Urchins," considered with reference to their palæontological and embryological development, was a model of scientific statement and discriminating theory, but altogether too technical to admit of a brief analysis. The subject is one to which he has given his personal attention, and on which he is perhaps the leading authority. He is cautious in theorizing, excludes imaginative construction of animal pedigree with very vigorous precision, and demands the application of common-sense to zoölogical problems of such a character as to invite speculation.

In the afternoon the company visited the various places of interest connected with Harvard,—such as the Peabody Museum of Archæology, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Physical Cabinet, etc. At the Observatory, Prof. Pickering, the Director, received the Astronomers, and displayed the various instruments, particularly apparatus of his own devising, by which the relative brightness of the stars is being determined with an accuracy hitherto unknown.

At the same hour Prof. Asa Gray read a paper to the Botanists, at the Botanic Garden, on Rocky-Mountain Vegetation. Later, the terraces and walks were thronged with "fair women and brave men," and

"All went merry as a marriage-bell,"

especially when tea was announced, and the long, white tables, spread under rare trees, were quickly relieved of their burden. Issuing from the Botanic Garden,

AN ENCHANTING SCENE

met the eye. The Observatory grounds were brilliantly illuminated with every variety of Chinese lanterns. They crossed the road leading to the elevation crowned by the Observatory, in long, swinging festoons, and hung in bewildering profusion around the building itself, like a charmed circle. Within, youth and beauty, age and wisdom, were cordially received by the mild and modest Director. The reception at the house of Prof. A. Graham Bell was largely attended,—no little interest being excited in the guests by the conversation of Mrs. Bell, who has always been totally deaf, I understand, but who converses readily and reads speech by watching the movements of the speaker's lips.

On Friday the Association divided into sections during the day, and many able and interesting papers on a variety of subjects were listened to.

AMONG THE MORE IMPORTANT

may be mentioned those of Prof. Young, of Princeton, and Prof. Hastings, of Baltimore, on Spectroscopic Observations of the Sun; one by Prof. Anthony, of Cornell University, on A Lecture-Experiment to Determine the Velocity of Sound; one by Prof. Trowbridge, of Harvard, on The Heat Developed by Magnetizing and Demagnetizing Iron and Steel; one by Prof. Wright, of Yale, on A New Vacuum-Tube for Spectroscopic Examination of Gases; one by Prof. Moriey, of Hudson, O., on Some Conclusions as to the Causes of the Frequent Fluctuations in the Ratio of Oxygen to Nitrogen in the Air; one by Prof. Cope, of Philadelphia, on The Origin and Succession of Felidæ; one by Prof. Niles, of Cambridge, on The Classification of Mountains; and one by Judge Henderson, on The Ancient Mounds in the Vicinity of Naples, Ill.

But the event of the session thus far was the paper of Prof. A. Graham Bell, delivered to a crowded house, on what he calls

THE PHOTOPHONE.

A more intensely interested and appreciative audience could not be imagined; and the accomplishments described exceed in marvelousness the tales of the Arabian Nights, and put in the background even the telephone, the work of this same inspired discoverer and inventor. This session of the American Association will be memorable in the annals of discovery because of this first announcement to the world of the transmission of sound by light from one station to another, without the agency of any material means of transmission between the transmitter and the receiver. The paper was illustrated by diagrams projected on a screen, and by apparatus in working condition. It was a model of clear, precise statement, and of scientific accuracy. Every important step in the development of the invention was greeted with loud applause; and when, at the conclusion of the paper, the whole discovery lay clearly grasped in the minds of all intelligent listeners, each involuntarily turned to his neighbor and asked,

"WHAT NEXT?"

By means of this new device one operator speaks at the mouthpiece of a simple transmitter, and the listener at a distant station hears the words clearly articulated,—the message having been transmitted by a beam of light whose intensity is modified exactly in proportion to the phases of motion through which the diaphragm goes at the mouth of the speaker. With the telephone it is the electric current in the connecting wire that is molded into undulations by the voice; in the photophone, it is the beam of light directed by mirrors and concentrated by lenses.

Two classes of transmitters have been employed,—one designed to modify the light at its source by an arrangement exactly like Koenig's manometric capsule; the other, to perform the same office on the beam of light anywhere along its path.

The simplest and most effective transmitter is arranged as follows: A beam of sunlight, preferably, is concentrated by a lens. Near the focus the light is received on a small round mirror, which is inclosed in a little cell, and constitutes the thin, flexible diaphragm of the mouthpiece,—the sound-vibrations being conducted to the *back* of the mirror by a rubber tube about an inch in diameter. After reflection from this plain mirror, a second lens renders the rays parallel again; and, when the surface of the mirror-diaphragm is at rest, the beam of light

PROCEEDS TO THE DISTANT STATION,

where it is received by another lens, and brought to a focus on the face of the receiving instrument. But, if the mirror-diaphragm is agitated by the vibrations of the voice, it bends out and in slightly, thus scattering the rays of light somewhat by producing a diverging beam; consequently, with every outward motion, for instance, of the mirror, making it convex toward the beam of light, less light falls on the distant lens at the receiving station. By this simple arrangement does the beam of light receive the requisit modifications.

In order to construct a receiving instrument sensitive to slight modifications in the intensity of light, Prof. Bell made use of the well-known property of

SELENIUM,

namely: a change of electrical conductivity when in the granular condition under the influence of light. A selenium cell, made of disks of thin brass separated by slightly smaller disks of mica, the annular spaces at the circumference being filled with selenium, received on its selenium-surface the beam of light concentrated by the lens, or sometimes by a parabolic reflector. A local circuit through the cell, containing a battery and a telephone, completed the arrangement. With this apparatus, Prof. Bell and his co-worker, Sumner Tainter, conversed at a distance of 213 metres, or about 700 feet,—the greatest distance at which the privacy of their experiments permitted them to operate. Prof. Bell heard Mr. Tainter say distinctly, "Mr. Bell, if you hear what I say, wave your hat out of the window." The inventor has no doubt of being able to converse between any two stations visible from each other.

For the production of

A MUSICAL NOTE,

a regular succession of similar impulses is all that is required. With this end in view, Prof. Bell constructed a revolving brass wheel, with a series of equi-distant perforations near its circumference. The wheel was placed so that the holes coincided with the focal point of the lens used to condense the beam of light. Upon rotating the wheel, the light passed through to the receiver as many times during each revolution as there were holes in the circumference. Thus a regularly-interrupted beam of light fell upon the receiving selenium-cell; and a musical note, varying in pitch with the rapidity of rotation of the wheel, was distinctly heard. In this case, flashes of light, controlled by a noiselessly-revolving wheel, were metamorphosed into appreciable sounds. Even the light of a candle was found sufficient to produce an audible effect. Can Science go farther in its magical accomplishments? Is even the translation of sonorous vibrations into consciousness in the cortex of the brain any more wonderful than the transformation of luminous impulses into sound-waves?

BUT EVEN BEYOND THIS POINT

was our credulity taxed by this sonorous magician named Bell. While listening to the musical notes thus produced by means of the perforated wheel, Prof. Bell introduced into the path of the impinging beam of light a thin sheet of hard rubber, so as to cut off the *visible* radiations entirely. Imagine his astonishment when the sound continued to be heard! The introduction of the hand between the lens and the selenium-cell cut off all sound. But, when the thin rubber was held near the revolving wheel, some hitherto unknown, invisible radiations still coursed through space and acted on the cell of selenium. Not here even did this bold discoverer pause. He removed the cell entirely, and, placing his ear near the sheet of hard rubber at the focus of the receiving lens, still heard the sound. It was but a step to inclose this rubber in a small round cell, with a rubber tube leading to an ear-piece, and a new and efficient receiver was discovered. He subsequently found that nearly all thin substances will act as a receiver; and so this marvelous apparatus for the production and transmission of sound by means of light, is

REDUCED TO ITS SIMPLEST FORM.

This action of radiations from a source of light on a disk of hard rubber, or other substance, appears to be confined to the surface, but the nature of this molecular action Prof. Bell does not yet venture to speculate upon. Such speculation, he thinks, would now be premature.

The whole world will await further developments with impatient curiosity. Meantime, the telephone need not grow jealous of this new aspirant for public favor; because, in the judgment of the writer, it is in no danger of being displaced.

H. S. C.

A REMINISCENCE.

How the Prince of Wales and Russell Hancock Went Gunning, and How His Royal Highness Was "Cussed" for Bad Marksmanship.

St. Louis Times.

In these days of newspapers every good story manages finally to creep into print, and it is hoped that H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, will not be offended with the *Times* if, after the lapse of many years, it tells how, during his visit to St. Louis, he was regaled with a "cussing out," the only one which he ever experienced, probably. Of its truth in every particular there can be no doubt, for Judge Von Gelichten tells it—who, though he holds with Thomas the Rhymer that his tongue is his own, was never known even to embellish the plain truth. His office on Fourth street stands directly opposit the dingy old "two-story and an attic" house where Grant married Julia Dent, and it was while recalling reminiscences of this that his mind reverted to the story in hand.

"In 186—," said he "I lived in Carondelet, not far from the Hancock farm, below the River des Peres. Back of it there was, and is yet, a large space thickly overgrown with hazel-bushes, a resort for numberless hares, and a favorit shooting-ground with young Russell Hancock, the General's son, who was living there then. When the Prince of Wales came to St. Louis the whole town was racking its brain to entertain him. After he had exhausted the attractions of the fair, and was beginning to experience a dash of ennui, Russell invited him down to the farm to shoot hares, an invitation which, being an enthusiastic sportsman, he readily accepted. It was late in the evening when the sport commenced, that being the best time, as the game was then out of its 'forms' and easy to find. The Prince carried what was then a new-fangled breech-loader, as that style of guns were just coming into use. The cartridges which he used had the charge of shot inclosed in a wire netting or frame, and in consequence the charge scattered very little. At that time Charlie Hirt, an honest and plain-spoken old German, kept the Halfway House in Carondelet; he and his friend Charlie Speiss were the most inveterate sportsmen in the place, and, as it chanced, Hancock's hazel patch was their favorit shooting-ground. It fell out on that very afternoon, when the Prince and Russell Hancock were shooting, that Speiss came by the Halfway House with his gun and dogs, on his way to the Hancock farm. He was joined by Hirt. Just as they entered the hazels a hare came bounding into a clear space a little to the left of them. From over among the bushes there curled up a little blue wreath of smoke accompanied by the report of a shotgun, and poor bunny leaped ten feet into the air with one of its hind legs shot off. As it touched the ground a second shot cut it completely in two. 'That's one of those blanked Sunday hunters,' said Hirt in a white rage. 'No sportsman would shoot a hare all to pieces like that.'

He went over and picked up the two quivering pieces of the mangled animal, and was holding them up for his friend to inspect, when the hazels parted and a fair-haired, well-dressed gentleman stepped into the "clearing."

"Here's the vandal now," said Hirt in his native tongue, with his anger doubled at the sight of the man who had made what he considered an outrageous breach of all the rules of gunning. "What in the blank did you mean by shooting this poor animal this way?"

"But I didn't——"

"But you did; I saw you; and you ought to have that gun taken from you and broken over a stump."

"But, I beg your pardon, sir, I——" said the fair-haired gentleman, growing very red in the face.

Hirt did not give him time to proceed. He went on declaiming, with frequent expletives in German and English, against the brutality of such sport, until Russell Hancock came up and stood for a few seconds listening. He took in the situation at a glance, and, it is to be feared, rather enjoyed it. Then, going up to Hirt, he placed his hand on his arm, saying:

"Mr. Hirt, this gentleman is the Prince of Wales, who, I am sure, will be pleased to form your acquaintance."

Hirt stood for a second with his mouth open and the pieces of the hare still in his hand. The corners of the Prince's mouth commenced to twitch, young Hancock burst out into a roar of laughter, and the honest old German grasped his gun and broke through the hazels as fast as he could go, only stopping to gasp, "Mein Gott! vat a mistakes!" when he dropped on a beer-keg in front of his own door.

The Advantage of Being a Millionaire.

Paris Univers Illustré.

M. Vanderbilt was sitting for his portrait to Meissonier. Painter and sitter were chatting.

"Haven't you," asked M. Vanderbilt "a preference, a particular affection for some of your earlier pictures?"

"Yes," said Meissonier, "there is one picture that I realy loved, and unhappily it is in Germany. It represented Gen. Desaix in the middle of a plain, questioning some peasants. It was fine; it was very fine. Petit sold it to a German, a Dresden man, long before the war, for 30,000 francs. I have done everything to get that picture back to France,—to ransom it from this captivity in Germany. Petit offered the owner as high as 100,000 francs; he wouldn't sell. I never think of it without a real pang."

"Ah!" said M. Vanderbilt. Then he began talking of something else.

A few days after Meissonier was to dine with M. Vanderbilt. He entered the salon. His Dresden picture, the Desaix, was there on an easel.

"I bought it by telegraph for 150,000 francs," tranquilly explained M. Vanderbilt. "It was a simple enough matter, you see, to get this picture."

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.
2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.
3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.
4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.
5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief affords where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS
Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
No matter how violent or excruciating pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills, be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

THE COUNCIL.

A Debate on the Use of Cobble-Stones.

Waging War on the Erection of Telegraph and Telephone Poles.

The Cost of Straightening the South Branch—Miscellaneous Business.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Clark, McNurney, Lorenz, and McCormick.

The Clerk submitted the official bond of Boiler-Inspector Tierney, in the sum of $5,000, with James Stanton, George P. Gillman, and D. J. Gallery as sureties. It was approved.

Ald. Shorey, by consent, handed in a remonstrance of property-owners on Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Lake streets, against granting authority to the People's Horse and Dummy Railway Company to lay tracks on that thoroughfare. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

NEW CITY BONDS.

Ald. Everett introduced an ordinance authorizing the Mayor and Controller to issue city bonds to the amount of $843,590 to retire a like number of bonds falling due April 1, 1881. It provides that the bonds shall be issued in such denominations as may be deemed best; that they shall bear interest not to exceed 4 per cent, which shall be payable semi-annually in New York, and that the bonds shall be redeemable in twenty years. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Peevey offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to send in an estimate of the expense necessary to put the Washington-street tunnel in proper order.

Ald. Imhof moved to amend by adding the La Salle street tunnel.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

TELEGRAPH POLES.

Ald. Burley offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby instructed to submit all requests for the use of streets or alleys for telegraph and telephone poles to the Common Council, and that he be hereby directed to issue no more permits for the placing of telegraph or telephone poles in any street or alley without the consent of the Council be first obtained therefor.

He said the poles recently placed on North Clark street were a very serious obstruction, and the issuing of permits should not be left to the discretion of any one individual. All the people objected to them, and the streets should not be obstructed to the extent they were for the benefit of a foreign corporation.

The Mayor remarked that the Council had passed ordinances giving the companies the right to erect poles, and an ordinance was necessary to counteract the permission; a resolution wouldn't do it.

Ald. Dixon said the Commissioner hadn't given a permit except where there was an ordinance.

Ald. Hildreth asked why, then, the poles on Clark street were put up on Sunday.

The Mayor answered that it was done to get rid of the crowd of business.

Ald. Burley said that he saw two officials in the office of the Commissioner, the other day, applying for permission to put up poles on certain streets. The Commissioner doubted whether it was right and proper for him to give it, and considerable discussion followed. Ald. Burley was confident that a resolution of the Council would have the effect to prevent the Commissioner from giving a permit unless he first obtained the consent of the Council thereto. Where authority had been given, he was aware an ordinance was necessary to rescind; that could be had in due time; but until then he would like to see the thing checked, and an effort made to put it in less objectionable shape.

Ald. Dixon wanted the resolution referred, believing that the Commissioner would not exceed the authority given him.

The resolution went through.

Ald. Perry introduced an ordinance providing for vacating Lock street, at its junction with the canal, and opening Ashland avenue south, by constructing a bridge at that point in connection with the Canal Commissioners, instead of at Lock street. The ordinance was adopted.

Ald. Hulbert introduced an order instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to supply the several bridge approaches with safeguards, which was referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

COBBLE-STONES.

Ald. Smyth called up the report of the Committee on Railroads in reference to the use of cobble-stone for paving between the horse-railway tracks, which forbids the use of such material.

Ald. Burley was opposed to the report, and saw no objection to the use of cobble-stone. He thought the time had arrived when some substitute should be adopted for wooden pavements, as a matter of public health and economy.

Ald. Lawler said the horse-railway companies were bound to use such material for paving as was used on either side of its tracks, and moved that the matter be laid over.

Ald. Swift said what purported to be a report on the subject only had one signature to it.

Ald. Burley was willing to recommit the whole question, and after some further disputing the motion of Ald. Lawler prevailed.

Ald. Everett offered an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to report by what authority the West Division Street Railway Company was laying cobble-stones at intersections on West Madison street.

Ald. Purcell and others insisted on its reference.

Ald. Everett moved that the rules be suspended. Agreed to.

The order was passed—yeas, 24; nays, 8,—Wickersham, Ballard, Shorey, Watkins, McAuley, Riordan, Purcell, and Burley.

Ald. Thompson presented a petition for the laying of a water main the distance of one block—from Cottage Grove avenue on Twenty-ninth street to Cottage place—to accommodate the Chicago United Hebrew Relief Association, which is about to erect a free hospital at that point at a cost of $40,000.

Ald. Everett was opposed to granting the petition on the ground that, since the property would not pay the necessary percentage, it would be establishing a bad precedent.

Ald. Dixon was in favor of granting the petition, and so was Ald. Shorey. The hospital was to be a public charity, and they thought it would be small in the Council to deny the request.

On motion of Ald. Thompson, the rules were suspended, and the laying of the water-pipe desired was ordered by a vote of 30 to 2. Those voting in the negative were Ald. Watkins and Everett.

STRAIGHTENING THE SOUTH BRANCH.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works in regard to straightening the South Branch between Twelfth and Fifteenth streets. As to the practicability of the improvement, so far as the natural difficulties only were concerned, the change was certainly possible; the probable cost, however, could only be ascertained, he presumed, at the end of a long list of condemnation suits, while the estimate of benefits was so largely problematical that it could only be reached in a general way by argument as to the future permanent result if carried out. That the benefits would be great in some special cases was evident, but whether the general benefit would be commensurate with the large outlay required was a matter of opinion and, to some extent, of conjecture rather than of close arithmetical calculation. Therefore he could only submit the following approximate estimates made by the City Engineer:

Dredging new channel	$ 98,282
Docking	27,656
Engineering and superintendence	4,061
Total	$130,000

The document was laid over.

A communication was read from the Controller submitting bids received for a lot for an engine-house in the vicinity of Madison and Aberdeen streets. It was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

COBBLE-STONES AGAIN.

Ald. Smyth arose when the "regular order" had been demanded, and asked unanimous consent to introduce an order directing the Department of Public Works to prevent the further laying of cobble-stones by the street-railway companies until otherwise ordered by the Council.

Objection was made, and Ald. Smyth moved that the rules be suspended.

The Mayor held that he couldn't do so, since the "regular order" had been called.

A long wrangle followed, and at the end of half an hour an appeal was taken, but the Chair was sustained.

Ald. Smyth then arose, read his order, and moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of passing it.

The Chair again decided him out of order, and Smyth took an appeal.

Nearly another hour was wasted in talk, the Chair finally saying that he would yield to the prevailing opinion on the subject, and entertain the motion.

It was lost,—yeas, 15; nays, 14,—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, McAuley, Burke, Hildreth, Lawler, Smyth, Peevey, Everett, Hulbert, Brady, Young, Imhof, Barrett, and Murphy—15.

Nays—Wickersham, Ballard, Shorey, Grannis, Watkins, Riordan, Purcell, Schroeder, Swift, Bond, Thompson, McGrath, Meyer (Fifteenth), and Burley—14.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, reported in favor of an order for an ordinance for opening West Jackson street from Kedzie avenue to Homan street, which was adopted.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds recommended the placing on file of the petition for the straightening of the dock-line on the North Side, east of Rush street. Concurred in.

The same Committee recommended the passage of the resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to prepare a portion of the Lake Park for a parade-ground for the militia. Action was deferred.

The Council then adjourned.

How He Got In.

A recent performance at the Paris Opera was purely military, and a uniform of some sort was required. A member of the press had an admission card, but to the black and white costume of ordinary city life there was no admission. He ornamented his white pantaloons with gold braid, procured from a hatter a curious headdress, in which he fixed an extraordinary cockade, borrowed from the gorgeous porter of the hotel a splendid uniform of green and gold, and thus attired gained a ready entrance.

THE COURTS.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Judge Bailey, sitting in Judge Moran's room by agreement, yesterday afternoon heard the habeas corpus cases of Thomas Rourke, Hugh Corrigan, Thomas Delaney, Michael Featherston, and Thomas Garrity. They were arrested on a charge of committing a riot Aug. 6 on board the schooner R. C. Crawford. The accused were Union sailors, and undertook to compel some non-Union men to knock off work and join a strike. After hearing the evidence Rourke and Corrigan were discharged, and the rest held over to the Criminal Court. Garvey was also discharged as to a charge of larceny, but held on the riot charge.

George Rose, accused of stealing a silver watch from a fellow-workman in a furniture factory, had a hearing before Judge Jameson on a habeas corpus, and was discharged.

John Scheller, a traveling salesman for P. L. Garrity, was arrested on a charge of embezzling $150 of his employer's money. It seems he had authority, at least as he supposed, to pay his expenses out of the money he collected. He did so, and paid over only $40, when Garrity demanded the rest, and, on his refusal to pay, had him arrested. He was unable to get any Judge to hear his case, and was compelled to stay in jail.

CROWN'S CONTEMPT.

The contempt case of The Woman's Industrial Home vs. James M. Crown came up before Judge Jameson yesterday noon. Crown had been enjoined from driving wagons or horses over complainant's premises, but allowed his wife or employés to disobey the injunction, and he was cited to show cause why he should not be punished.

Mr. Morrison appeared for Crown, and in a blustering way charged that Crown was perfectly innocent; that his premises had been subleased; and he had nothing to do with the disobedience of the writ, as he had no control over the parties, and the whole thing was a persecution on the part of the complainant.

Judge Jameson remarked that it looked to him as though Crown had been trying to evade the injunction, and that he would refer the matter to the Master to take proofs. He proposed to go to the bottom of the case, and see whether Crown had been disobeying the injunction or not.

Mr. Morrison then wanted the case heard at once. He was apparently in a very great hurry to have the case disposed of at once, but the Judge refused to hear it, and gave complainant's counsel, Mr. McClellan, until to-day to file interrogatories, and Crown until Thursday to file an answer.

Mr. Morrison then gave notice he would ask next Monday, when the case came up again, to have the injunction dissolved, but the Judge told him his client would have to purge himself of contempt first before he would be heard in Court.

Crown was in the court-room very nervous and uneasy. His wife, a vinegary-faced woman with a turn-up nose, was also present, looking rather anxious, and apparently compelled to attend to her husband's case, for he was far too nervous to tell his own story to his lawyer.

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN.

S. B. Reed, Receiver of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company, filed his report yesterday before Judge Drummond for the month of July, which is, in brief, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Freight earnings	$24,629
Passenger earnings	1,746
Mileage earnings	107
Telegraph earnings	112
Mail earnings	456
Express earnings	202
Post-Office account	5,395
Account of F. E. Hinckley	4,490
Miscellaneous	21
Balance on hand as per last report	13,573
Total	$50,734

DISBURSEMENTS.

Operating expenses	$24,833
New freight-cars	5,949
Freight earnings and overcharge	3,342
Passenger do	266
Mileage do	296
Charged other roads	190
Account of F. E. Hinckley	6,859—41,738
Balance on hand	$ 8,996

DIVORCES.

Ephraim G. Wallace filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Sarah M., née Jackman, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Delia Kennedy also filed a similar bill, charging that her husband, Michael M. Kennedy, had been guilty of the "following unlawful transgressions, to-wit": Adultery, desertion, habitual drunkenness, and extreme and repeated cruelty. She would gladly make other charges, but the present statute on the subject of divorce does not allow divorce for any other cause than those above given.

Bertha Blocke asked for a divorce from August Blocke on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty.

And Lena Affeldt makes the same allegations against Gustav Affeldt in her bill for the same relief.

Minnie A. Rawson was married in 1876 to Charles Rawson, but he soon after went East and got so intoxicated with the classic atmosphere of Boston that he could not tear himself away. This was in 1876, and his desire for "culture" is yet unappeased. His wife characterizes his conduct as desertion, and asks for a prosaic divorce.

ITEMS.

Gus Van Buren, attorney for "Dr." Earll, the abortionist, was flying around the courts yesterday trying to get a Judge to grant a writ of habeas corpus for his client. He was not successful.

Judge Barnum will be in court for motions Sept. 13.

Judges Drummond and Blodgett were in court yesterday, but will not be in court again until Monday.

Discharges from bankruptcy were granted yesterday to Michael Evans and John Hickey.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Massachusetts Life-Insurance Company began a suit yesterday against the County of Kankakee, claiming $6,000.

STATE COURTS.

Mary Murphy, administratrix of the estate of Francis Murphy, commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Augustus R. Gray, laying damages at $5,000.

Matthew Kossakowski began a suit in trespass to recover $5,000 damages of Charles Venn, Henry Binmore, and L. F. Hargis.

Charles Fleischmann sued Simon Greenebaum for $1,000.

V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, sued Emerson C. Felton for $1,000.

George W. Reid commenced a suit in ejectment against the South Park Commissioners to recover possession of the N. ½ of the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 15, 38, 14. He lays his damages at the modest sum of $100,000. The brief declaration gives no other facts than the above.

Samuel T. Jones filed a bill against Sarah J. White, J. C. White, and S. S. White, Jr., executors of the will of Samuel S. White, deceased, and others to foreclose a trust deed for $15,000 on Lots 1 to 168 inclusive in Waite & Cole's Resubdivision of Block 1, of Staves' Subdivision of that part of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 36, 40, 13.

Henry Ashley commenced a suit to recover $10,000 damages of A. J. Neuberger, Edward R. Dillingham, Jr., and Frederick Liebrandt.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—W. T. Hollister v. William W. Crocker, $3,468.33.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Towle & Roper v. Hezekiah Bushnell, $733.80.

A Horrible Story of Destitution and Drunkenness.

A Philadelphia policeman made a sickening discovery on Tuesday in a rear tenement on John street, occupied by Michael Fitzgerald, his wife, and two children, a boy aged 6 and a girl about 3 years old. The approach is through a narrow alley, which also serves as a gutter, and the stench was almost overpowering. On the floor of the house he found Fitzgerald's wife lying on her back amid the filth of seemingly weeks' collection, so stupefied by liquor as to be unable to answer the simplest questions. Near her, on a lounge, with a tattered quilt for bedding, was her son, so ill of diphtheria that each breath was a gasp, and so weak that the flies were holding a carnival on his wasted face. Scattered around the room were empty flasks and broken pipes, proclaiming a wake for the dead. The furniture consisted of two cheap chairs, a rickety table, a lounge, and a stove. The rooms were three in number, rising in as many stories, with narrow, breakneck stairways connecting. On the second floor the officer found an explanation of the unrecognizable odor. The youngest child lay dead on a table, covered by a filthy sheet, and already swollen and discolored by decay. The neighbors did not know how long it had been dead, and all the information they could furnish was that the drunken orgies of the parents had lasted two days, and had been varied by brutal beating of the woman by her husband. While returning to the station the officer met Fitzgerald reeling drunk, with a dozen clay pipes in his hand, probably intended for a continuation of the wake. He said the child died on Sunday, and he had not been able to raise funds to bury it.

Give me the Shakers' Sarsaparilla in preference to all others.—*C. A. Guilmette, M. D., Boston.*

Delicate females find Malt Bitters nourishing, strengthening, and purifying.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mr. Kirk Hawes' Position Regarding the Congressional Nomination.

News from Headquarters—Meetings of Ward Clubs—The Welshmen.

KIRK HAWES

AND THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE met Mr. Kirk Hawes yesterday, and said to him, as he has to many others: "Are you a candidate for Congressional honors in the First District?"

"No, sir, I am not," replied Mr. Hawes.

"Would you take the nomination if tendered you?"

"That is a question that is hardly necessary to answer, for, according to my observations, honors of this character are not bestowed in this town upon those who make no effort, either secretly or openly, to obtain them."

"But yet persons have been nominated in Chicago for office without any personal effort of their own, and some of your friends in the First District would like to know if you would make the canvass if nominated."

"I will tell you just how it looks to me. It will hardly pay for a man to give up his business for one or even two terms in Congress. If I could go to Congress and stay there for several terms, and until I could get thoroughly posted, and become familiar with the manner of doing business, so that I could maintain myself upon the floor, and make my influence felt in the committee-room, I would like to go, but that is not the way we do things in Chicago, you know. If we keep a man in Congress more than one term, he is sure to get a walking ticket at the end of the second, and the consequence is Chicago has very little influence at Washington. I claim that no man can accomplish much during his first term, and by the time he is in a condition to make his influence felt, he is sent to the rear, and his place is given to some one else who thinks it is his turn.

"The South has always beaten us in Congress, not because the men it sent there are in fact superior to the men from the North, but because, having once got a good man in Congress, the Southern people have sense enough to keep him there; and the same is true to a greater or less extent of the New England States. With a Solid South in full control we not only ought to send our ablest men to Congress, men who have ideas of their own and are able to stand up and maintain them, but we ought to keep them there. Of course, if a man does not know anything before he goes, and has neither the inclination nor the ability to learn, the sooner he is disposed of the better."

"But you have not yet answered the question whether you will accept a nomination and make the canvass if a nomination is tendered you."

"I hardly know what to say. I suppose that if the Convention should not be able to agree upon any of the candidates now in the field and should nominate me, I should accept the nomination, and, of course, do my best to get elected. But that is not likely to occur, and therefore is not worth considering."

JUDICIAL HONORS.

"It is reported that you would like a nomination for Judge of the Superior Court."

"As to that, I have said to some of my friends that, if an election for Judges is held this fall, I might offer myself as a candidate; but I have no special anxiety in that direction or any other. I don't consider that an office is at all essential to my happiness. The man who takes the office of Judge is virtually laid on the shelf. He is out of politics, and his business, of course, will all be scattered. He may be reëlected, but if he ever goes back to the practice of law, he must commence anew."

"Do you think the Governor will issue his writ for an election this fall?"

"That I am unable to say anything about. It is optional with him, of course, whether he will do so or not. There is nothing in the objection that some have raised that he must first have a certificate as to the number of inhabitants in the county from Gen. Walker, the Superintendent of the Census at Washington. He may obtain the information from the Supervisor of the district in which Cook County is located, or from the County Clerk in whose office the enumerators are required to file and correct their lists. The simple question is, how many inhabitants are there in the county in fact?"

"You have been speaking at various places in the State; is there much interest manifested in the campaign where you have been?"

"Yes, a great deal. The Republicans are thoroughly in earnest this year, and are working with a will. I have never seen greater enthusiasm among the rank and file of the party since the War. We shall carry this State beyond any question. The Republican party is thoroughly united. We now have every element working for the election of the general ticket, and with an honest vote and a fair count in New York and Indiana, we are quite sure to win. I have received a good many invitations to speak from various parts of the State, and these invitations invariably contain the information that the Republicans of the county are awake and desire to open the campaign with a grand mass-meeting or something of that kind."

HEADQUARTERS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB

held a meeting yesterday afternoon at their headquarters at the Palmer House. W. J. Campbell presided, all the members of the Committee being present. The two systems for preventing repeating by the use of a plat-book and a copy of the census were brought up for discussion. Mr. Schoreck explained the advantages of having a detailed map of every precinct, and Mr. Buschwah explained his method of using the census-returns. It is doubtful whether these returns can be obtained for copying, as they have been shipped to Washington, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with Supervisor Wright on the subject. Requisitions for about 300 uniforms were received and laid over. It was decided to call a meeting of the Campaign Committee, which is composed of one representative from each club in the county, for Thursday, at 4 p. m., at the Palmer House. After listening to various suggestions on details of the canvass and general campaign work, the Committee adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

have been so harassed by pertinacious callers that they have been obliged to lock the doors leading to the business-rooms, and receive callers in the outer club-room. A number of prominent Republicans called yesterday, and unanimously reported increasing good prospects throughout the State. Gen. Logan and Senator Dorsey have retreated from the crowd to a very private room at the Palmer House, where a great deal of hard work was done yesterday, and the campaign given a decided impetus.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB

will hold a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening, when the question of recognizing the Central Club will be finally disposed of. As there has been considerable misunderstanding between the two organizations, some of the officers of the Young Men's Club called at the headquarters of the Central Club, at the Palmer House, yesterday afternoon. They were assured that the Central Club desired their coöperation only, and did not at all desire to antagonize the Young Men's Club. The latter has already requested its auxiliaries not to send representatives to the Central Club Campaign Committee, but as the misunderstanding is fading away, they may very possibly this evening recall the request, and indorse the Central Campaign Committee, with the understanding that the central organization of the young men is to remain intact.

WARD CLUBS.

THE WELSHMEN.

In the formation of Garfield and Arthur Clubs, the Welshmen of Cook County have determined not to be the last in the field. They have therefore taken active measures to organize, and have already got thirty-five names on the muster-roll of the Club. Of course this is but a small portion of the Welsh citizens who reside in the county, and who will, when properly notified, coöperate with the organization.

Last evening about thirty members of the Club met in Carpenter Hall, on West Madison street. Mr. G. W. Lewis presided. After some remarks from the Chairman upon the importance of a Republican victory in the coming campaign, Mr. F. Q. Ball, of the Twelfth Ward, was introduced, and made a stirring address.

A large delegation of the colored voters of the Ninth Ward made their appearance, and, foregoing a separate organization, joined in with the Welshmen, amid great cheering and applause. Mr. R. M. Mitchell was introduced. He said the colored people had been called together in the interest of Mr. John Brown, whom they proposed to present to the Republican Convention as a candidate for County Commissioner, knowing him to be an honest citizen and a conscientious representative of his race. The speaker then addressed the joint meeting upon the political situation, predicting a Republican victory in the fall. Mr. Brown was also called out by his colored brethren, and made a few remarks, wherein he declared he sought no office, but if the claims of his people were recognized and he was elected he would promise to do the full measure of his duty. An adjournment was then taken, notice being given that the Welsh citizens would meet one week from last night, at which time a large attendance is expected.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Central Garfield and Arthur Club of the Fifteenth Ward held a meeting last evening in Folz's Hall, Mr. Peter Buschwah in the chair. Considerable time was taken up in discussing ways and means for organizing the five districts into which the ward has been divided for the campaign. The Garfield and Arthur Guards, from the seventh precinct of the ward, marched up the street at this point, and the meeting adjourned temporarily to witness an exhibition drill, which was very clever. The company appeared in a neat uniform, thirty strong, and looked well. Upon reassembling in the hall it was decided to adjourn until Saturday evening, when rolls from the district clubs will be ready for presentation, and the work of organization may be taken up.

THE FRENCHMEN.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather a largely-attended meeting was held Saturday night at No. 1416 Indiana avenue for the purpose of organizing a French Garfield and Arthur Club in the Second Ward. The following were elected officers: Albert Lebrun, President; Antoine Stenaner, Vice-President; Pierre Laurier, Secretary; Louis Menard, Treasurer. Speeches were made by MM. Gustave Demars, V. Gerardin, C. Gobet, and M. O'Donohue. A motion, backed up by a speech from M. G. Davoust, was adopted to support the candidacy of Col. Abner Taylor as Congressman for the First District.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

A Scandinavian Garfield and Arthur Club was organized in South Chicago Saturday night. The following officers were elected: John A. Johnson, President; John Peterson, Vice-President; Andrew M. Viedelius, Secretary; C. A. Freeman, delegate to the Cook County Central Garfield and Arthur Club. The meeting was addressed by H. P. Brsewitz. The next meeting will take place Saturday evening.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Please do me the kindness to say that I am not now, never have been, and never expect to be a candidate for the Legislature of this State. I regard it as a very barren honor indeed, and an injury rather than a help to the future prospects of any young man of good character who may be unfortunate enough to be elected to the place. It may be a good place for young lawyers. It is not good enough for men who want to retain the respect of their friends in business and otherwise. Respectfully,

THOMAS H. DWYER.

A CENTRAL ORGANIZATION WANTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The time has arrived when action should be taken to organize the city and county on a popular basis. In the eagerness of cliques and factions to run the Republican campaign they have organized themselves into central organizations, made their committees without system, and fail of receiving the confidence of the whole party. Let us at once start right. Call a meeting of each ward to elect twice as many delegates as usually are sent to conventions; let all parties be represented, and especially the young men that cast their first Presidential vote this year; let every interest be represented, and, if wisely done, a central organization can be perfected that will have the full confidence and support of all, and will aid largely increasing the vote and aid in a more perfect canvass. We have earnest work before us, and we cannot afford to fritter away our strength in sustaining organizations that do not fully represent the people. There is no time to lose in the work before us.

REPUBLICAN.

A BEER WAR.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 29.—The Tippecanoe County Fair opens to-morrow, and just now there is considerable speculation as to how it will come out. Some weeks ago the Fair Association sold to Jacob Schwarm, for $1,000, permission to sell beer on the ground during the Fair. The temperance people rebelled, and threatened to remain away. Nevertheless, the contract was signed and money paid. Now thoroughly aroused, the ladies set themselves to work to keep people away, and canvassed the county, procuring the signatures of nearly 3,000 patrons, who vowed they would not attend so long as beer was sold. Mr. Schwarm had the contract last year, and his license does not expire until Wednesday next,—the third day of the Fair. Yesterday he applied, at a special sitting of the County Commissioners, for a retailer's license to sell on the grounds. The temperance folks appeared and remonstrated, stating that the advertisement stated that he would apply at the September session of the Board (which does not meet until the 7th), and therefore a permit granted in August would be illegal. The Board thereupon refused, and the temperance folks were getting ready to rejoice, when Schwarm announced his intention to sell under his old license until it expired (which, as before stated, will be on the third day of the fair), and after that date he will sell under his Government license,—a quart at a time! This was a new turn, and thus the matter stands to-night.

How Money Can Be Made.

During the late rapid rise in stocks many men have cleared thousands of dollars from the investment of a single hundred. The reliable house of John A. Dodge & Co., No. 12 Wall street, New York, have the reputation of securing for many of their customers very large profits from comparatively small investments.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 641 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 989 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 349 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 841 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between La Salle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MONDAY, AUG. 23, MADISON CAR to Laflin-st., opposite, wish address. U O, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SUM OF money on Ada-st. Owner identify at 138 North Ada-st.

LOST—OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM THE Arlington Hotel, Monroe-st., on Friday or Saturday, a small black satchel, containing papers, etc., of no value to any one but the owner. A reward of $5 will be paid to any one returning same to JAMES McGARRY, No. 129 Dearborn-st. No questions asked.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board, with rooms, $3.50 to $6 per week; day-boarders wanted.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—YOUNG MEN OR GENTLEMEN and their wives can find bountifully-supplied tables and handsomely-furnished rooms. Locality convenient to business, hotels, and theatres. No one without best of references need apply.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT — FRONT PARLOR, family and single rooms, with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board, single or en suite, for families or gentlemen; one room on the third floor without board.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE, 228 AND 230 SOUTH CLARK-st., opposite the Custom-House—Pleasant outside rooms, with everything neat, new, and clean, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a night. Meals to order. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A central location. Address, stating price and locality, L 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO children, aged 4 and 3, in vicinity of Lincoln or South Park. Address, stating terms, H 77, Tribune.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS.

BRAND'S STUDIOS.

DO YOU WANT A FINE PICTURE OF YOURSELF OR CHILD?

GO TO BRAND'S STUDIOS,

WHICH ARE THE FINEST ON THE CONTINENT.

The work sent out from this establishment is THE VERY BEST POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE, AND COSTS NO MORE than that which constantly disappoints the sitters.

Visitors are invited to visit the FREE ART GALLERY, 210 AND 212 WABASH-AV.

STORAGE.

BEFORE STORING YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, merchandise, etc., call and see the Chicago Storage Company, 200 to 206 Randolph-st., and by comparing their rates, facilities, and elegant warerooms, you will be convinced that they are the cheapest and best in the city. Advances made. Established 1875.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE LUMBER OF the annex to the Gardner House. Any one contemplating building will find this a rare opportunity. Call at once at Gardner House.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING business; an experienced man, with some means, can make money. Factory in complete running order. L 21, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago. Advice free. Fifteen years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 AND 505 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices, easy terms.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—HINHORN'S PRAYERBOOKS, ELEGANTLY bound, at E. RUBOVITS'S, 130 Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
No. 1078 West Adams-st. a nice home, for $2,700.
No. 1081 West Jackson-st., 2 story frame house, $2,000.
No. 227 Robey-st., at a bargain, $2,750.
No. 101 North Oakley-av., $1,800.
Lots in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Oakley-av., very cheap.
Southwest corner of Hyde Park-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. at $0 per foot.
TURNER & BOND,
Room 11, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO ANY ONE DESIRING TO INVEST, I will sell from $40,000 to $50,000 worth of beautiful and well located residences on South Side, yielding now a much larger income than any stocks or bonds, and promising in the near future to be very remunerative. These dwellings are exceedingly desirable, several of them built wholly of pressed brick, with silver-plated railing, elevators, etc.; price moderate. Call on Owner, 176 Dearborn-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR Tracey-av., with house (rented for $160 per year), at a great bargain if taken this week. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON NORTH Side, $40,000; fine residence on West Side, $30,000; fine large brick with wide lot, Prairie-av., north of Twenty-second-st., $40,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH Branch, north of Twenty-second-st., east side. Inquire of JOS. R. PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENSINGTON—TOWN LOTS, NEAR the Pullman Palace-Car Works; an urgent demand for stores, houses, boarding-houses, etc.; the growth and prosperity of this locality are assured; easy terms to suit builders. C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at La Grange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare 10c. Glencoe lots on same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A GRAND OPPORUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS—A tract of land containing fifty (50) to one hundred (100) acres at South Chicago, on the Calumet River, a short distance from the harbor. For further information apply to JOHN L. WALSH, South Chicago, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SANDERS' SUBDIVISION, corner Melrose-st. and dummy road, Lake View; cheap. Call on EDGAR SANDERS, 75 Washington.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO FARMERS AND CAPITALISTS—I wish to sell immediately the splendid farm "Homeside," situated in Cook County, one hour and fifteen minutes' ride from Chicago; the best improved farm in the county; large quantities of fruit, and all improvements first-class. For terms, description, etc., apply at Room N Honore Building, Chicago, or to ISAAC R. PRICE, 172 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CENTRAL IMPROVED BUSINESS property in value from $25,000 to $300,000, for all cash. JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, FURNISHED house of 7 rooms on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st. Inquire at 49 Thirty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 3218 CALUMET-av., being a 10-room octagon stone-front, with brick barn, all in perfect order, and completely furnished. Call at the house any time, or at 12 Reaper Block forenoon. J. H. EOFF.

TO RENT—3111 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front dwelling, just south of Thirty-first-st., with furnace and gas-fixtures complete; in good order; rent, $40 per month. Apply only to ROBERT R. WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR UNION Park to a family of adults not exceeding four, who will board owner and wife. Address L 15, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AVONDALE—12 SEVEN-ROOM TWO-story frame houses, gothic style, 1½ miles northwest of the city limits, on Belmont-av., just north of Milwaukee-av., in the village of Avondale. We have just completed a new and handsome depot within 500 feet of the houses, and trains on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will make regular stops. Houses new and in first-class condition. For full particulars apply to H. M. BOICE, at Ferry & Bro.'s lumber office, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge, Chicago.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLAT OF THREE ROOMS, 3122 STATE-st., $10.
Flat of three rooms, 3126 State-st., $9.
Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY,
164 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—ONE FLAT, CONSISTING OF FIVE pleasant and desirable rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, bath, barn, etc.; will be partially furnished for same rent if desired. References required. Apply at 609 West Washington-st., near Wood.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—494 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; all conveniences.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS AT 1335 Michigan-av.; one room unfurnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK room, with closets, hot and cold water, also unfurnished front room, front bedroom, and closet, gas in all rooms, use of bath, on Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts. Address F 24, Tribune office, with reference.

TO RENT—ROOM ON THE PARLOR FLOOR AND one on third floor, to responsible parties. 1426 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Hotel Emery, 47 and 49 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO SUITE OF unfurnished rooms, at the Arlington Hotel, 143 and 145 Monroe-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—30 ABERDEEN-ST., A FEW STEPS from Madison-st. cars, nice furnished rooms without board.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on West Side, suitable for two gentlemen, three-quarters of a mile from Court-House; cars pass the house. Address F 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE ALCOVE FRONT ROOM, furnished; two other rooms en suite; private family. References required. 79 Park-av.

TO RENT—36 OGDEN-AV.—PARLOR AND BASEMENT floor; elegant rooms, delightful location.

North Side.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE ALCOVE ROOM and one large front room, unfurnished, and one hall bedroom furnished, in private family; good location, North Side, near business centre. Address M 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT—A brick store 20x50 on Lake-st., near Oakley. A. BLAKE, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A LARGE STORE, WITH or without grocery fixtures, corner of North-av. and Vine-st., size 27x72 feet, and basement, with or without rooms; room for 8 horses. Apply up-stairs.

Offices.

TO RENT—TWO DESK-ROOMS ON MAIN FLOOR. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—POWER AND ROOM IN BUILDING corner Clark and Twelfth-sts. Inquire on premises of Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Co., corner West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

TO RENT—FOR 5 YEARS, 6 ACRES OF LAND suitable for lumber yard on the South Branch, south of Bridgeport. H 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO manufacturers who want to rent water power and rooms for either large or small business by the Industrial Manufacturing Co., Rock Falls, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR house, with 7 or 8 rooms, vicinity of Lincoln Park, Humboldt Park, or South Park. Address, stating terms, L 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms or small flat, for gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping. Address, stating terms, L 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR cottage, with modern improvements, on the North Side, east of State-st., or in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park, by a family of three persons. Address, stating rent, etc., PH. WINTER, 145 Madison.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED house for family of three adults, in the city or convenient suburb. L 20, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT PENNOYER & BLANEY'S, 380 TO 386 WABASH-av., will be found a large and especially well assorted stock of fine landaus, landaulettes, coupes, rockaways, T carts, etc., of the very best material and workmanship. Their fine buggies, of all approved styles, are the standard for general excellence. They offer during this week especial bargains in second-hand buggies, rockaways, etc., and unusually low figures on moderate priced work.

A GENTLE MARE, CANOPY-TOP PHAETON and harness for sale cheap for cash; or will trade for the right kind of personal property; concern is worth $300 cash, but will accept of a much lower offer, as I cannot keep the animal through another winter. G 65, Tribune office.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGTON-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—ONE COAL-BLACK HORSE, WITHOUT a blemish. A lady can drive him. Can trot him three heats in 2:40 or better. Price $500. Apply at Whelan's barber shop, corner Clark and Washington sts.

FOR SALE—AT 58 WEST MADISON-ST.—EXTENSION top-carriages, piano-body top buggies, phaetons, etc., at very low prices. H. B. HILL.

HORSE, CANOPY-TOP, AND HARNESS FOR SALE on easy terms, or will exchange for piano and some cash, or other good personal property. Address S 63, Tribune office.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Spavins, splints, ringbones, bunches, thorough-pins, sprung knees, cured without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 63 West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

NOTICE—A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE; very stylish and handsome; can be seen at MR. SAWYER'S stable on Third-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOODS OF READY SALE; light to carry; sell on easy payments; no books; liberal cash commissions. 221 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "THE Casket of Literary and Poetical Gems," a work of standard excellence; sample pages, with terms, sent on application. W. G. HOLMES, 77 Madison-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—GOOD SIZE FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof safe. Call or address F. & J. CASEY, 41 and 43 Fifth-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AS BILL-CLERK, a rapid and good penman. Address L 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, AN active, energetic shipping clerk who thoroughly understands his business. Address, with references and salary expected, L 27, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—25 COLLAR STUFFERS; NO. 1 hands; good wages paid. Address, immediately, DE CAMP, LEVOY & CO., 91 and 93 Main-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TIN ROOFERS. Apply at 427 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS AT ONCE. MURRAY, 3009 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS FEEDER. DUNN & REGGIE, 202 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE CARPENTERS. APPLY for three days at corner Forty-seventh-st. and Fort Wayne Railroad. Steady work.

WANTED—WOOD-WORKER AT 65 WENDELL-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLER. 760 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—FIREMAN AND ONE MAN THAT understands running hydraulic presses at once. BARTH & MEYER, 421 and 423 Illinois-st.

WANTED—FOUR CARRIAGE WOOD-WORKMEN. Call at George L. Bradley's Carriage Repository, Wabash-av., Wednesday afternoon.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR DAKOTA, Iowa, and Minnesota; free fare; 2 years' work; 200 for sawmills, freight house, and lumber-yard. E. A. ANGELL, 63½ West Lake-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, saw-mills, rolling-mills, farms, and other work in Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; wages, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; board, $3.50 per week; free fare for all; 100 for lumber-yards in the city. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Black Hills extension in Southern Dakota; free fare. Next gang leaves Wednesday evening. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD RAILROAD FOREMEN for grading and rock work; wages $2.50 per day; long job, free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, stone quarries, brick-yards, rolling-mills, saw-mills, planing-mills, lumber-yards, teamsters, farm hands, etc.; wages $1.50 to $1.75 per day, and free transportation to the work. Apply to M. G. ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD LABORERS I CAN get for C. & N. W. in Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; 100 for C., B. & Q. Co., 100 for handling freight, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE LIFE OF GEN. Garfield by the Hon. A. G. Riddle. The standard work. TYLER & CO., 69 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN TO REPRESENT AN OLD established weekly trade publication, published in Boston, in the City of Chicago. One preferred who can write a good letter and who has some acquaintance in the furniture and carpet trade of this city. Must have good references. Address P. O. Box 158, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, GOOD English scholar, to read manuscript well and quickly, who will have an opportunity to learn the printing business; wages $4 per week for first year. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 Clark-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD, STRONG DELIVERY boy at PETER JOHNSON & CO.'S, 172 and 174 Clark-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN ABOUT 30 to 35 years of age, of agreeable manners and address, accustomed to associating with all sorts of classes. Apply by letter, stating experience for last two years, to L 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS—WE CAN AFFORD TO send free $1 samples fastest selling goods extant to parties seeking permanent business, and guarantee $50 to $70 a week on small capital. Address, with stamp for papers, MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN WHO UNDERSTAND WORKING in stable. 2449 State-st.

WANTED—A PARTY TO INTRODUCE A PATENT medicine, one who has other specialties preferred. L 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS GERMAN who speaks English, well acquainted with saloon trade. Apply at 241 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THREE SMART BOYS, ABOUT 16 years old, to learn the wholesale dry-goods business. Address L 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WHO HAS solicited advertisements in the city. Call at 196 and 198 South Clark-st., top floor.

WANTED—BOY TO DO CHORES AND GO TO school. 1713 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A PORTER FOR A WHOLESALE grocery house; must have experience and know how to mark; also a cash boy. Inquire at 12 and 14 La Salle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SALESMAN in the standard book line to take orders in the city; salary and commission to the right party. MOONEY & SMART, 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BOYS FOR LABELING AND BOTTLING. Call at 111 East Madison-st.

WANTED—2 STRONG BOYS TO WORK IN CANDY factory. Apply at 78 and 80 State-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD, STEADY LAUNDRY boy at the Gardner House.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD LUMBER TALLY-MEN. JAMES CHARNLEY & CO., Laflin-st., south of Twenty-second.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANOS—

For upwards of forty years this old and reliable firm have manufactured the best moderate-priced piano in the market. Sold only by LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANOS—

Mr. Paul Becker, who for the past quarter of a century has stood in the front rank of musical educators, says: "I beg to congratulate you on the remarkably refined and singing quality of tone, and, no doubt, to you very valuable resonater. I was also much pleased with the action and generally superior quality of the finish. In this elegant little instrument you seem to me to have solved the great desideratum of a superior piano at a low price." LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

OUR SPECIALTIES—
FINEST WAREROOMS.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
MATHUSHEK PIANOS.
HAINES BROS. PIANOS.
STORY & CAMP PIANOS.
ESTEY ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP ORGANS.
LOWEST PRICES.
EASIEST TERMS.
RELIABLE TUNING AND REPAIRING.
LIBERAL DEALING.
STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.

PIANO BUYERS WILL FIND IT FOR THEIR advantage to visit our warerooms before purchasing. We exhibit the largest assortment of instruments of any single house in the country, and are prepared to make prices so low and terms so easy that none need be without an instrument. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

PIANO—$165 WILL BUY FINE HALLET & DAVIS piano with four round corners. Call at 626 West Washington-st.

STEINWAY'S
STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS PIANOS.
MATCHLESS PIANOS.
Sold only by
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

THE POPULAR
EMERSON SQUARE PIANOS.
EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These instruments have been before the public for the past forty years, and during that time their action and tone have become so well known that the demand has been far ahead of the supply. We have just received a fine assortment of these fine instruments.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

In addition to the above we have a large stock of other makes that can be sold on installments if required.

500 organs in stock. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

TO RENT—TWO HUNDRED CHOICE UPRIGHT pianos, including Steinway, Fischer, and Lyon & Healy at moderate rentals. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

FINANCIAL.

AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, etc. LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 151 Clark-st., near Madison. For sale, diamonds, watches, and jewelry. Cash paid for old gold, silver, and precious stones. Business confidential.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, pianos, and other good securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., lowest rates. 148 East Monroe-st., Room 1.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE, LOAN & STORAGE CO.—Money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. 80 East Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 89 Washington-st.

MONEY IN SUMS OF $10,000 AND UPWARDS TO loan at lowest rates by R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

SILVER MINING—SEVERAL PARTIES, BROKERS or others, wanted to sell development stock of a first-class mining company organized in Chicago, on handsome commission; ore now on dump. Address COLORADO, care Mining Review, 154 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF FROM $10,000 TO $25,000 ON choice improved residence and business property in the City of Chicago at 6 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR SIX MONTHS AT 1½ PER cent per month; first-class securities, worth five times the amount; interest paid promptly monthly in advance; no commissions. Apply to CHAS. GARDNER, 94 Washington-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN. FARM MORTGAGES for sale. Large and small amounts. OMAR NEWMAN, Room 15 Metropolitan Block.

$250,000 WORTH OF WATER-POWER and land will be given to any reliable party making certain improvements on same. Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DEDRICK NO. 0 HAY-press, pressing from three hundred to three hundred and fifty pound bundles; used only one season; sold cheap. Apply to HORN & JOSEPH, 230 South Water-st., Chicago.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding can get an offer from E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Remember the number, 546 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. None need apply without good references. 2615 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, LAUNDRY WORK, and a nurse girl; small private family; good wages. Apply at 526 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SCANDINAVIAN, OR colored girl to do general housework; must be a good laundress; wages, $3. Apply at 1046 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN SMALL family. Call at 21 South Elizabeth-st., near Washington.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR KITCHEN. HENRICI'S Restaurant, 72 Randolph-st., near State.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a family; $4 a week. 140 East Jackson-st., opposite Post-Office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SCARFMAKERS AT WILSON BROS.' neckwear department, 113, 115, 117, and 119 State-st., third floor.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL OR WOMAN TO take care of a child; also a girl to learn dress-making. 489 North Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, at G. DUSKE'S Office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—CAPABLE YOUNG WOMEN FOR housework in best families; big pay. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

WANTED—TO-DAY—GIRLS, LAUNDRESS, $5; dining-room, $3.50; general housework, $4 per week. Bring references. 1080 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR THE great self-fitting system of dress-cutting; some make $50 per week; great inducements to the right parties; full instruction in all branches free. For full particulars call at 1229 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS VARIETY SPECIALTY artists, twelve ballet-girls, and one premiere danseuse to go to Dallas, Tex. For particulars apply to J. W. THOMPSON, Atlantic Hotel, corner Van Buren and La Salle-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER FOR grain commission merchant; have had considerable experience. L 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO is a good bookkeeper and shorthand writer. Will work for moderate salary. M 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER whose contract with a leading house expires Sept. 15. First-class city references. Address L 10, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A COMMERCIAL OR manufacturing office, by an active man 34 years old, who has held positions of great responsibility. Address SEYMOUR, 119 Stewart-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN engineer. Excellent testimonials. Very able draughtsman. Knowledge of the French language. 219 Milwaukee-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED Englishman, as coachman in a private family. Can give first-class references. Address L 18, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in private family; well experienced in taking care of horses and driving. L 39, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (German) as coachman; understands his business thoroughly. The best of reference. Address L 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH man, as coachman. Address GEORGE, 3458 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESMAN, salary or commission; two years' experience on the road, or would take a situation in a store or office; good penman and salesman. A 1 references. Address L 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ability and experience; good salesman and well-qualified office man. L 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PAINT AND OIL man to travel for some first-class house. Trade established. L 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD HOME FOR girl 11 years old where she can work for board and go to school; North Side preferred. L 14, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl, in private family for general housework; South Side preferred. Please call for two days at 315 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber or dining-room. No. 11 John's-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Call at 238 Clark-st., near Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for second, in a private family. References if required. Please call at 1545 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL in small family for general housework. Call at 68 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework or kitchen work. Can give good reference. Please call at 141 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN general girl. Best references. 3432 Cottage Grove-av., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do cooking or general housework in a private family. Call two days at 237 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a private family, one as cook and the other as second girl. The best of references given. Please call at once at 173 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN family of 3 or 4 by a competent Norwegian girl to do general housework. Call at 2619 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO has had experience in dressmaking. Inquire in the rear of 518 West Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement as housekeeper; is fond of children, and would be willing to give them a mother's care. Best of references given. Address G 57, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF ALL nationalities for all kinds of housework at our Central office, 40 Fifth-av. (up-stairs.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—CAPABLE WISCONSIN girls, skillful, cheerful, strong; housework, cooking. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

SITUATION WANTED—HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER; highest qualifications, pleasing address; city and country experience. Address 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF the leading merchant tailor in a growing city of 8,000 inhabitants; a new, clean stock bought for spot cash; will invoice about $2,000; doing a good and profitable business, but must sell on account of health. Address GEO. C. MORROW, Battle Creek, Mich.

A CHANCE TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN weekly newspaper. Any position desired given. Paying well; no debts; cash on hand. J 7, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SHOE STORE, $500; OFFICE BUSINESS, $250; laundry, $300; medical business, $1,000; manufacturing, $150; do, $800; grocer, $600; do, $300; restaurant, $250; confectionery, $250; beer saloon, $300. Bureau of Exchange, 224 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK FANCY GOODS AND FIXTURES at $350; rent, $15. Address L 28, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICE SITE FOR putting up ice; Fox River, near Elgin. Apply to E. L. BISHOP, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE; LOCATION unsurpassed. Address L 28, Tribune office.

MILLINERY STAND FOR SALE—NO. 7 BLUE Island-av.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—BEST LOCATED CIGAR and tobacco store in Chicago, paying handsomely, must be sold at once, as I am leaving the country; unusual low rent; suitable for manufacturing and jobbing. Room 36 Major Block.

TO MANUFACTURERS—THE WEYHRICH Harvester Works, at Pekin, Ill., together with the machinery and tools, will be sold at auction on the premises at 2 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1880, to close the estate of the late Peter Weyhrich. Everything necessary for the successful manufacture of headers and other harvesting machinery and bent work is embraced in these extensive works. And Pekin possesses unusual advantages in the abundance and cheapness of fuel and water, shipping facilities by rail and river, low taxation and healthfulness, to make these works a desirable investment. For further particulars call on or address HENRY WEYHRICH and AUGUST LUCAS, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Weyhrich, deceased. Pekin, Ill., Aug. 12, 1880.

WRIGHT'S NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT—Established 1841—The manufacturer desires to dispose of the right and title for a royalty or to sell with the privileges. C. EDWIN WRIGHT, 714 and 716 Spring Garden-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE MANUFACTURE of a new article; rare chance for a man of means out of business. Address L 23, Tribune office.

581 OGDEN-AV.—FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF sickness—Grocery store and fixtures, with long lease and low rent; a rare chance. At 581 Ogden-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EVERY SORT OF SURVEYING, DRAWING, ETC., at low rates. Accurate, fair execution guaranteed. LYNCH, engineer, 279 Milwaukee-av.

NOTICE—AS WILLIAM LEWIS, FORMERLY OF New York, now of Chicago, is no longer connected with the New York Produce Exchange Bulletin, we caution our friends and patrons not to intrust him with any moneys. D. VAN NESS PERSON.

WANTED—A MEMBERSHIP TO THE BOARD of Trade. Address, stating lowest price, L 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—500 GOOD SECOND-HAND WHISKY-casks at 241 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO MOVE, GOOD FRAME HOUSE, South Side, or will buy house on leased ground. Will pay cash. Address K 99, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

FAMOUS EGYPTIAN FORTUNE TELLER, RESPECTFULLY calls attention of both gentlemen and ladies to the fact that he can tell the names and ages of every person, and past, present, and future events; causes speedy marriage and true friendship. He guarantees satisfaction. If you are in any trouble, financially or otherwise, it will be to your advantage to consult me. Call and see me. J. W. ENKMAN, 24 South Desplaines-st.

MISS EDITH REVERE, LATE OF BOSTON, clairvoyant, gives magnetic treatment and sulphur baths; mining interests a specialty. 330 State-st., first floor, in rear, Room 11, from 1 to 5.

WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, FROM BOSTON, as the best adviser and counselor on love, marriage, and business affairs. 351 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY REAL estate, a farm of 110 acres, 3 miles from Waukesha and 14 miles from Milwaukee. A. BLAKE, 153 La Salle-st.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. James B. Collier, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

C. E. Yost, of the Omaha *Republican*, is at Sherman.

William Brown, of Jacksonville, Ill., is at the Sherman.

State-Senator J. B. Treat, of Monroe, Wis., is at the Pacific.

Prof. and Mrs. E. S. Dana, of Yale College, are at the Palmer.

Milton Hay and family, of Springfield, Ill., are at the Pacific.

Thomas Ryan, M. C., of Kansas, is at the Pacific with his family.

Judge W. E. Caton, of Cheyenne Agency, D. T., is a guest at the Pacific.

State-Senator E. R. Blake, of Port Washington, Wis., is at the Tremont.

James M. Tyner, Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, is at the Palmer.

E. H. House, editor and proprietor of the *Times*, Tokio, Japan, is at the Palmer.

H. H. Pearson, manager of the Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco, is at the Tremont.

Brig.-Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., registered at the Pacific yesterday on the way to Omaha.

W. S. Reife and family and S. A. Gilbert and family, of St. Louis, are domiciled at the Tremont.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Cobb, of the Pacific Mail steamship City of New York are at the Pacific.

E. H. Andress, Purchasing Agent of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, is at the Tremont.

At the election of Company I, First Regiment, I. N. G., yesterday evening, G. M. Vanzwoll, of O. R. Keith & Co.'s, was elected First-Lieutenant.

The Old Settlers' picnic didn't come off yesterday. Ogden's Grove being too damp. The managers have postponed it until Monday, Sept. 13.

James T. Clarke, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, and F. R. Myers, General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, are at the Palmer.

C. M. Lacy, Tokio, Japan; Miss H. S. Judd and Miss H. L. Dixon, Sandwich Islands; Bernhard Pope, Shanghai, China; and Paul Hartfurth, Chemenitz, Germany, are domiciled at the Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bailey, South Africa; E. Mershausen and E. Burmeister, Shanghai, China; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Doro, Colorado, Spain; and Arthur Dearborn, London, England, are registered at the Palmer.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was, at 8 a. m., 74 degrees; 10 a. m., 75; 12 m., 80; 3 p. m., 80; 8 p. m., 76. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.61; 8 p. m., 29.55.

E. H. Woldron, General Superintendent of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie Railroad; D. H. Conklin, General Superintendent of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad; R. W. Lightburne, Manager of the Memphis Packet Company; and Elijah Smith, President of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, are at the Pacific.

Shortly after 5 o'clock last evening some one in the vicinity of 375 Church street fired one shot from a revolver for some unknown cause. The bullet struck the rear end of the house at No. 644 Sedgwick street, and passing through the wall lodged in a flour barrel. Mrs. Force, who lives in the house, narrowly escaped being hit. The police were unable to ascertain who fired the shot.

Katie Rogers, 11 years of age, whose parents live at No. 37 Wesson street, while playing with some other children of her own age at the foot of Superior street, at 10:30 yesterday forenoon, accidentally fell into the river and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was recovered shortly afterwards and was taken home. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

E. B. Shuman, Master in Chancery, made an interesting report yesterday in a case in which issues were joined some time since. The report is a model of brevity, and is as follows: "A girl—nine pounds." The findings in this case are strictly in accordance with the principles of law and the practice in equity, and hence no objections will be filed and the report will stand confirmed under the rule.

Things have been running so loose lately in the Police Department that another general order was considered necessary. No officer is to be transferred from one command or station to another, and no exchange of stars is to be made by the men, except under general or special orders. And all money-orders issued to vehicle-drivers for hauling prisoners or injured persons to the station or elsewhere must be certified to by the commanding officers, and such orders must be rated in accordance with the ordinance relating to rates for the use of licensed vehicles.

The Connecticut Mutual Life has begun a suit against the Chicago Academy of Sciences et al. to foreclose a mortgage. In 1872 the Company loaned the institution $80,000, F. B. Peabody, George C. Walker, Elipbalet W. Blatchford, J. Young Scammon, E. B. McCagg, E. H. Sheldon, H. G. Loomis, W. E. Doggett, and D. S. Thompson becoming guarantors on the bond given for the same amount. The loan fell due in 1877, and the interest has been in default since 1875. So the debt now amounts to $112,400. The security is the property of the Academy on Wabash avenue, and the chances are that it will ultimately be sold.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Lawrence McNamara, an employé of the Michigan Southern Railroad, living at No. 126 Newberry avenue, who was run down and killed on the road near the corner of Forty-seventh street and Centre avenue. He missed his footing as he was attempting to board a train in motion, and falling between the rails was crushed by the fire-box and ash-pan passing over him. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned, and no one was found to blame. An inquest was also held at No. 718 Centre avenue upon Willie, son of Mrs. Maggie King, who died in convulsions.

Albert Cheese, 42 years, a teamster employed by the Illinois Stone Company, while going south on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was run down by his own wagon, upon which was a heavy stone, and was so severely crushed that he died in a short time thereafter at the Woman's Hospital, No. 3411 Cottage Grove avenue, whither he was removed for treatment. One of the lines got entangled in some part of harness and he went between the horses to fix it. As he was getting back upon his wagon the team started up, and the sudden jolt threw him to the pavement. He left a wife and four children at No. 346 Fifth avenue.

James Tregay, 29 years of age, a carpenter, living at Englewood, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by throwing himself in front of a passenger train, outward-bound, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, near the Forty-third street crossing. He was instantly killed, and the body was so badly mangled that it could not be taken home. The inquest will take place to-day at the Town-Hall at the Stock-Yards. Several witnesses are positive that he deliberately threw himself beneath the locomotive. Tregay had been in ill-health, and getting along poorly. His work kept him away from his wife a considerable portion of the time, and everything seemed to him combined in order to thwart his plans of starting a cozy home at Englewood where his wife lives.

WORK IN HAIR.

In Charles Brachvogel's gallery, No. 261 Wabash avenue, is a curiosity on exhibition in shape of a picture of the Chicago Court-House worked upon glass. It is 38x45 inches, and handsomely mounted. Three or four feet away it looks like a highly-finished mezzotint, of excellent perspective and correct shading. The frieze, cornices, columns, capitals, caryatides, and entablature are exquisitely delineated, while the management of light and shade upon the dome and tower is artistically nearly perfect. Closer inspection reveals that the entire work is done in human hair of different shades, blonde being the predominant, which gives the general umber tone spoken of. So delicately has this been laid on that the joining is hardly perceptible, and so fine is the work upon the caryatides, entablature, capitals, and gargoyles that it must have been done with a magnifying-glass.

The representation is of the Court-House as completed after the original design, with tower and domes. The artist is Mrs. Janssen, and the work is for sale.

DR. EARLL.

Application was made yesterday by Mr. Van Buren, attorney for Dr. Earll, to Judge Smith, sitting in the Superior Court, for a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Van Buren had made previous application to Judge Moran, who had declined hearing the case on the ground that he was sick. Judge Smith also refused to issue the writ on the ground that the Grand Jury would meet in a week, when the case could be thoroughly examined. He believed that Dr. Earll could wait for that length of time without great hardship.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Albert Lea, Minn., Aug. 28.—In your issue of the 27th I see that in the Etta Carl abortion case where you mention Granville Keller in connection with it, you say that he is a Knight Templar. I wish to correct the statement, as he is not a Knight Templar, nor even a Mason. Yours truly,

John Boyce,
Em. Com. Apollo, No. 12.

A meeting of colored men doing business in this city was held at No. 198 Fourth avenue yesterday afternoon, Mr. Alexander Dorsey presiding. The object of the meeting was to form a society of mutual protection and commercial advantage, to be known as the "Colored Business and Professional Men's Association." The Committee on Constitution reported and submitted a brief, which was adopted. The Committee on Nominations reported the selection of the following as officers: W. S. Johnson, President; Archer Good, Vice-President; I. W. Brown, Secretary; R. E. Moore, Corresponding Secretary; A Dorsey, Treasurer; J. Maxwell, F. Hogland, R. N. Hancock, and J. W. E. Thomas, Trustees. The meeting then adjourned, subject to call.

GOV. L. A. WILTZ,

of Louisiana, who was elected in 1879 by a large Democratic majority, was seen last evening at the Palmer House by a Tribune reporter. The Governor was worn out with a long day of visiting about the city, and could therefore say but little. He has been away from home for several weeks, and is now returning. He expressed the opinion that the people of Louisiana were devoting their time more to business than to politics. The best of feeling exists, he says, between all political parties, and no animosity is displayed toward Northern people. He for one believed that the people of Louisiana accepted the proposition that the War was over, and they had no desire to reopen any of the old issues. The colored people are contented, and, like the whites, are attending strictly to business, while the children of both races are attending the public schools.

Gov. Wiltz drew a pleasant picture of the commercial progress of his State. He was confident that the census returns showing a large increase in the population were in the main correct. The claim is made in New Orleans that business has increased during this summer fully 50 per cent over the figures of 1879, the July trade, which is usually small, being this year equal to that of January, which is the regular heavy month. The manufacturing interests have made heavy gains in different parts of the State, and the cotton, rice, and sugar crops are reported heavy. The Governor, of course, painted the political situation as one of peace and harmony, with but little spirit on the part of the negroes to interfere with the workings of the Democratic minority.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Mayor came into possession of some further fragments of bones yesterday, and he confidently expects, at an early day, to have the complete remains of the "best" mastodon ever heard of in Chicago.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: One to P. Upton, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 3658 Indiana avenue, to cost $2,500, and one to A. W. Reidmick, to erect a one-story cottage, corner of Cleaver and Bradley streets, to cost $1,200.

Superintendent Kirkland and the Mayor had a talk yesterday about the granting of permits for the erection of party wigwams, and it was agreed that in the future permits will be granted for temporary structures of the kind in all cases where the residents of the vicinity give their consent.

J. H. McVicker had an extended interview with the Mayor yesterday about "deadheadism," private drains, and the coming President, and the result of it all was that he was granted permission to erect bill-boards at the various bridges, which puts him on an equal footing with the other managers.

The deaths for the week ending Saturday were 221, against 241 for the preceding week, and 220 for the corresponding week of last year. The principal causes of death were: Cholera infantum, 28; convulsions, 21; consumption, 12; enterocolitis, 13; typhoid fever and croup, 9 each; scarlet fever, 6; accidents, 5; suicide, 2; and murder, 1.

The complaints have been so numerous of late against the bridge-tenders that Commissioner Waller yesterday gave it out that he contemplated making quite a number of changes, and announced a desire to find a few good, sober, intelligent persons to fill the vacancies to be created. Applications must be made in writing, accompanied by references.

The property-owners and residents along Michigan avenue fronting on Lake-Front Park have signed a remonstrance against the city allowing the use of any part of the park as a parade or drill ground. The remonstrance is in the hands of Ald. Wickersham, and will be laid before the Council at its next meeting. The general objection urged is that the use of the park for any such purpose would destroy the beauty of the grounds and kill the grass, besides it would depreciate property on the avenue for residence purposes.

A lengthy petition was filed with the Mayor yesterday complaining of No. 3111 Cottage Grove avenue. It set forth that the building in question was known as "Camp Building," and had been removed from the Rebel barracks at the cleaning out of Camp Douglas some years ago. It was described as in an "unsafe, unfit, unhealthy, and disgraceful condition," and its occupants were spoken of as a "drunken, dirty, noisome, tumultuous class of people," who are crowded together like a flock of sheep, and who are frequently arrested and sent to the Bridewell, but who return to annoy the neighborhood. The remarkable document was turned over to Dr. De Wolf, and he will visit the premises complained of to-day and deal with it as the circumstances dictate and his authority allows.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Owing to a painful lameness, Sheriff Hoffmann has been confined to his home for four weeks. Yesterday, however, he limped into his office and shook hands all around, much to the delight of the boys, who have missed him greatly.

Jack Orr, the sailor accused of the murder of Dick Bross, and Frank Gilbert, the colored stonecutter charged with being accessory to the crime, were yesterday booked at the jail and assigned adjoining cells in murderers' row. Less than three weeks ago Gilbert was discharged from the Penitentiary at Joliet, where he acted as nurse to Warden McClaughry's twin girls. He seemed pleased with the idea of again visiting the penal colony, although he states that nothing can be proved against him in connection with the Bross murder.

William H. Harper, an alleged attorney, was yesterday tendered a surprise party by Jailer Currier, some of the features of which he will not soon forget. Harper, after drinking somewhat, called at the jail to see one of the prisoners for whom he claimed to be acting as counsel. He was somewhat aggressive in manner, and was told by Mr. Currier that he would not be allowed to see his client unless he came to the jail sober. At this he became very belligerent. Jailer Currier thereupon forcibly ejected him and barred the door against him. Harper took a position on the iron steps leading to the jail and defied all authority to put him off the premises. He was again very abusive, and after submitting to this sort of thing as long as he could bear it, Mr. Currier put on his war-paint and went for the disciple of Blackstone. Currier wears No. 13 boots, and, after getting Harper under full sail for the inside door of the main building, he practiced upon his anatomy. Every time Currier kicked, Harper was suddenly lifted off his feet. He was unceremoniously bounced clear out of the jail, and was searching for some one to apply a poultice to his body.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $10,000 in gold yesterday.

William A. Calendar, accused of passing counterfeit $10 Treasury notes, was held by the Commissioner in $1,200 bail.

Catherine Nolan, alias Mulligan, charged with illegally drawing a pension, was yesterday held over by Commissioner Hoyne in $600 bail.

The receipts of the Internal-Revenue office were on cigars, $1,513; assessments, $128; tobacco, $2,310; beer, $1,433; and tax on spirits, $25,812. Total, $31,260.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received yesterday: M. George & Co., 1,057 packages plums; R. Law, 170 packages plums; Lain & Evans, 170 packages plums; W. H. Peacock & Co., 123 packages plums; William C. Brown, 200 packages plums; G. Lasher & Son, 300 packages plums; J. M. Sinclair & Co., 1,000 sacks salt; Fowler Bros., 625 sacks salt; Moseback a Humphrey, 178 casks soda-ash; C. R. Osborne & Co., 10 hogsheads sauces; F. W. Hoyne & Co., 150 packages bottled beer; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 3 kegs wine; Lyon & Healy, 12 cases musical instruments; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 17 cases dry goods; Root & Son's Music Company, 4 cases musical instruments; A. B. Meeker & Co., 400 tons pig-iron; Field, Leiter & Co., 52 packages dry goods; Wilson Bros., 9 cases hosiery; Chicago Carpet Company, 19 bales carpeting; Judson & Co., 9 bales carpeting; Burley & Tyrrell, 16 packages earthenware; William Clarke & Son, 1 case needles; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 29 packages toys. Collections, $19,850.

STREET-RAILWAYS.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

met yesterday afternoon to consider the petitions and accompanying ordinances presented some weeks ago touching the extending of the street-railway system of the city. All of the members of the Committee were present except Ald. McNurney, who is sick. The representatives of the proposed new railway companies, or lines, and quite a number of citizens were in attendance.

The petitions and ordinances, which have heretofore been noticed, were from the People's Horse & Dummy Railway Company, the old Metropolitan Railway Company, and the Chicago West Division Railway Company.

The first two concerns, it is alleged, have consolidated, or become practically one, and jointly want the right of way over Lake street to Union Park place, and from thence along Fulton street to Maplewood avenue, and also over Harrison, Throop, and Jackson streets, Centre avenue, Franklin street, Michigan avenue, and sundry other streets, while the West Division Company simply asks the right of way over Lake street, from Union Park to Michigan avenue. The new combination was represented by E. G. Asay and Mr. Hough, and the West Side Company by Mr. J. H. Bonfield and sundry citizens.

Upon the meeting being called to order,

MR. E. G. ASAY

asked the indulgence of the Committee in the consideration of the ordinances and petitions in behalf of the People's and the Metropolitan City Railway Companies, on the ground that their Treasurer, Malcolm McDonald, had been taken suddenly ill and had left the city, and taken with him the combination to the safe where the papers of the Companies were locked up. He said that the consent of the property-owners along the proposed route to granting the privileges asked was absolute, but he had no way of demonstrating it on account of the petitions being beyond his reach for the time being. If he were given a few days he could send for the combination and procure the papers, and he thought it would be unfair for the Committee to undertake to do anything under the circumstances.

D. J. Avery said he represented property-holders along Jackson street, and presented a remonstrance several yards long against that street being occupied by railway-tracks.

Mr. Asay replied that the combination he represented had abandoned the idea of using Jackson street, and that he was willing to have the street stricken from the ordinance.

Mr. Throop objected to the postponing of the consideration of the ordinance, and said action should be taken at once.

Mr. Asay said it was very natural for Mr. Throop to object, for it was well known that he was the retained counsel of the West Division Railway Company.

Mr. Throop replied that the gentleman was assuming considerable, and did not know what he was talking about.

Mr. Asay said that the Alderman when in the Council certainly represented the Company in question as its hired agent and that it was useless for him to smother his favoritism.

Mr. Throop said that he would not enter into a personal dispute, yet he would not submit to being insulted. All the interest he had at stake was of a private nature, and he was neither a stockholder nor paid agent. He owned property on West Lake street, and for years had been seeking an extension of the tracks there, and if the West Division Company did not get what they wanted he was determined that no other Company should.

Mr. Asay claimed that the petition of the West Division Railway Company for the right of way was bogus, and he was prepared to show it.

IT WAS SIGNED BY DEAD MEN,

one of whom was the late Solomon Smith, and he then went on to explain that he represented both the People's and the Metropolitan Companies, and that in the event of the privileges asked being granted the two would be consolidated, and the proposed lines would be built without delay. It had been said that his companies had been organized to sell out, etc., which he denounced as an infamous lie. Offers had been made to purchase the rights sought by certain persons it was true, but his concern was not for sale, and he now asked delay simply to get proof for the Committee that the companies in question had the absolute consent of the propertyholders to a right-of-way along the streets named in the ordinance. If the Council granted what was asked the companies would not only lay the tracks at once, but would guarantee to pay the city a license for each car operated, or even a per capita tax upon each and every passenger carried.

S. C. Hayes said he represented property-holders on West Lake street, and no particular company. What he wanted was to have the tracks on Lake street extended to a point west of their present terminus.

Frank Smith wanted the tracks extended also, and this was the only interest he had in it. He was opposed to any delay, for to him it meant walking a mile to reach the cars the coming winter.

Mr. Carbine said he wanted the West Division Company granted the right to lay tracks along Lake street, and also to extend the tracks west from the present terminus, and was opposed to delay. He was satisfied that the companies represented by Mr. Asay would never give the people what they wanted, because there was nothing behind them.

J. F. Bonfield appeared for property-owners, he said, and

DENOUNCED MR. ASAY'S COMPANIES AS IRRESPONSIBLE.

Furthermore, he maintained that the petitions held by Mr. Asay did not represent a majority of the frontage, because the West Division Company had a majority of signers, and there was no chance of dispute upon so plain a question.

Mr. Asay replied that, if he was given a few days' time, he would prove that he had a majority of feet, and he could not otherwise do it. So far as the West Division Company's petition was concerned, he urged that it was unworthy consideration. It was an old affair and amounted to nothing, in that it obligated the Company to do that which was impossible. It had been referred to the Committee Dec. 27, 1877, and the signatures had been obtained to it on condition that the tracks were laid and the road in operation within a year, which made its consideration at this time very ridiculous. Under such a petition there never could be any tracks laid, and since Mr. Throop had manifested a defiant spirit he was prepared to meet him and say that if his companies were not allowed to lay tracks the West Division Company certainly would not be under the petition now pending, whatever the action of the Committee might be.

Dr. Gray said he was a property-holder on Fulton street, and that he was opposed to having tracks on that thoroughfare. Was neither in favor of nor opposed to any of the companies, and in conclusion presented a protest against the occupancy of that street, which, he said, was signed by more than a majority of the property-holders living between Union Park place and Western avenue.

Mr. Hough denied the charges of irresponsibility made against the concern he was connected with, and appealed for delay.

Mr. Asay said that if he was given a week he would have the missing papers, and that he would at once dispatch a man to see Mr. McDonald.

Some further desultory talk followed, and finally, on motion of Ald. Young, the further consideration of the question was postponed until Friday at 2 o'clock.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Every member of the Board of County Commissioners was present yesterday afternoon, when the regular weekly meeting was held.

The attention of the Board was first directed to the resolution providing for the election of a County Agent and the members of the County Board of Education.

Mr. Ayars moved the appointment of Capt. McGrath as County Agent. He was appointed by a vote of 13 to 2.

The election of two members of the County Board of Education was then in order. Messrs. Washington Hesing, W. K. Sullivan, Robert Clark, and Simeon W. King were nominated. A vote resulted in the selection of Messrs. Hesing and Clark.

COURT-HOUSE SIDEWALKS.

The Special Committee appointed to ascertain the facilities of the Lemont Stone Company and the Singer & Talcott Company for fulfilling the contract for the sidewalks around the new Court-House reported that both companies were fully able to supply the material required.

Mr. Wheeler then moved the adoption of the majority report of the Public Buildings and Service Committee submitted last week, awarding the sidewalk contract to Walker. His figures were $17,000.

Mr. Purington moved as a substitute that the minority report be adopted, awarding the contract to the Singer & Talcott Company at their price of $17,403.

Purington's motion was lost, and the contract was given to Walker by a vote of 8 to 5.

A wrangle occurred over the question of hard and soft coal for the new Court-House. Soft coal was favored and the Chamberlain Company was instructed to supply the fuel.

In accordance with a request by the Board, Assessors Chase, Drake, and Amick sent in a valuation of the Reform School property on Drexel boulevard. It was valued at $200,000. The report was received and the Assessors named were notified to send in their bill, if they had any, for the work performed.

The joint Committee on Buildings and Service reported bills amounting to $15,640. This sum was made up of two bills—one in favor of Thomas O'Brien, the Court-House plasterer, for $3,553, the other in favor of P. J. Sexton, for $12,087. The payment of the first-named bill was authorized; the payment of Sexton's bill was postponed for one week, in order that its correctness may be investigated. This bill is for iron-work. The investigation was intrusted to a committee comprising Messrs. Boese, Purington, and Wood.

The Board adjourned until Thursday afternoon. Then the report of the Committee on Equalization will be submitted.

THE NATATORIUM.

PRIZE SWIMMING BY BOYS AND GIRLS.

Yesterday afternoon in the Chicago Natatorium, corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson street, a "Prize Swimming and Aquatic Entertainment" was given, in which medals and bouquets were awarded by competent judges to those young ladies and gentlemen who, when out of their element, more nearly approximated the movements of the bull-frog in his. The entertainment was divided into two parts,—one for the girls, to which none of the boys were admitted, and one for the boys, to which all the girls were admitted,—an arrangement obviously a monstrously unfair thing for the boys. But this is irrelevant.

At 10 a. m. the first part began. One of the lady professors appeared suddenly on the spring-board, and, in a pea-green chemiloon and a clear voice, announced that the first exercise would be a swimming match for a gold medal, in which two lengths of the bath and frog-like grace would be attempted by pupils of this season. Then the first gong was sounded, and the press keyhole became excitedly crowded.

There were nine competitors. They ranged from 14 to 17, and up and down the spring-board—all blushing, and tousled, and breathless with excitement and giggles. There was the slim pupil in the baggy chemiloon, and the baggy pupil in the slim chemiloon, and the pink pupil in the pale chemiloon, and the pale pupil in the pink chemiloon—there were these—and then the pretty pupil in the polka-dot chemiloon, and the polka-dot pupil in the pretty chemiloon, and the long pupil in the short chemiloon, and the short pupil in the long chemiloon, and then the bonny little blonde pupil in the bonny little brunet chemiloon, whom everybody present was betting caramels on.

ONE—TWO—THREE, AND AWAY!

The signal was given, there was a silvery and prismatic gleam of eighteen soaring rocket-sticks and nine chemiloons, a kaleidoscopic whirl in mid-air, a downward rush, and a mighty splash and surging of waters, and the nine chemiloons vanished simultaneously, while everybody in the gallery said "Oh my!" and the lady professor smiled an intricate smile of satisfaction and pride.

Then came a bobbing up of nine pretty heads and a striking out of eighteen pretty arms, and Miss Helen Newell won the gold medal, and Miss Grace Hardy a basket of flowers.

Then came another trial, this time for speed, two lengths of the bath. Miss Maud Byford carried off the gold medal, and Miss Emma Magnus the basket of flowers.

At the third race, also for speed, four lengths of the bath, Miss Frida Merkle was decorated with the medal, and Miss Esther Loeb smiled her gratification over the basket of flowers. Upon this ceremony being concluded to everyone's intense satisfaction, a general splashing and merrymaking was indulged in, after which the audience and contestants withdrew.

THE BOYS.

At 2:30 p. m. the boys' contest began. The gallery was packed with ladies, and the floor with small boys who looked startingly shad-like and active.

Master W. A. Klapp so nearly resembled a bull-frog when submerged, that he received the silver medal adjudged to contestants under 12 years of age.

Master Willie Rehm captured the gold medal for lads under 15.

Master Rod Baum won the gold medal for speed by swimming ten lengths of the bath in 11:6, and Master Otto Freund for coming in twenty seconds later. Finally, Master Leo Wampold swam fifteen lengths of the bath in 11:20, and carried off the silver medal offered for the contest. All of the above were this season's pupils.

Closing the entertainment was an exhibition of fancy swimming by the gentlemen and lady teachers of the institution, in which the art of keeping the head out of water was exhibited with rare skill.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The fall term of the public schools began yesterday, and Prof. Haven was busy organizing the various departments. The High School will hold its first session this morning in Lyon's Hall.

The last of the union services were held Sunday evening in the Congregational Church, when the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., preached.

The Government will begin to blow its own fog-horn to-morrow.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

One of the smallest crowds of the season turned out yesterday afternoon to see the poorest game of the season on the part of the White Stockings, and a defeat which the home team well deserved. It failed at its weak points,—notably at second base, which Beals played as though he had never seen a ball-field before. He was, however, little worse than Williamson, who caught like a man sick or disabled,—or rather worse than that, for even a sick man might play near the plate when a chance was offered to put a man out there, which Williamson did not always do. With the continued disability of Flint, Kelly, and Goldsmith, it became necessary to present a crippled team, though no weakness was noticeable except in the two points named. It may well be doubted whether Beals should be permitted to play second base again. Poorman could do no worse; any amateur who could be picked at random would be likely to do better both in fielding and batting. Worcester would have made two or three less runs yesterday if second base had been left vacant altogether, as what time Beals didn't muff grounders he threw wild and advanced men to bases they would not otherwise have reached. The run-getting began in the second inning, when Anson, Corcoran, Burns, and Quest hit safely in succession,—Corcoran for two bases, but Beals, by striking out, gave an opening for a double play, and Poorman retired at first. The result was two runs, both earned. In the fifth Beals began by striking out, Poorman earned his base and made second on Creamer's muff of a good throw, and on Stovey's poor throw across the diamond to third and Wood's fumble of the ball when it got over to him in left field, Poorman tallied. In the eighth Poorman scored again, this time getting a life by Irwin's fumble, reaching second on Gore's out, and home on Williamson's single and Wood's poor throw-in. Worcester earned a run in the second inning on a two-baser by Whitney and two succeeding outs at first. In the third Bushong went to first on a missed third strike and bad throw by Williamson, and to second on a passed ball, but was there doubled on a fine fly catch by Gore off Stovey's bat. A wild throw and a muffed grounder by Beals, aided by a safe hit by Bushong, gave Worcester an unearned run in the fifth, and in the sixth a repetition of this wretched performance by Beals and a muffed thrown ball, passed ball, and missed third strike by Williamson, with a slow throw by Anson and a good slide by Dickerson, gave the visitors two runs without so much as a base-hit. Chicago having tied the game in the first half of the eighth inning, Worcester made a rally at the bat, and from hits by Stovey, Irwin, Dickerson, and Knight, a base on balls, and a passed ball, three runs were scored, two of them earned.

Although fielding errors were numerous on Worcester's side, they were not in the main costly, and the base-running of the visitors was daring and lucky. They won the game by good hitting and clever work with their legs, and deserved the victory. The game was not without some brilliant plays on both sides, though it may be said that Quest's short-field play was the feature. He threw Creamer out at first on a hit that would be scored a base-hit nineteen times out of twenty, and twice by lightning picks and throws gave chances for double plays, which Beals missed by bad throwing.

THE SCORE:

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Williamson, c.	4	0	1	1	4	3	3
Anson, 1 b.	4	1	1	1	8	0	1
Corcoran, p.	4	1	1	2	0	7	0
Burns, 3 b.	3	0	1	1	4	0	1
Quest, s. s.	4	0	1	1	0	8	0
Beals, 2 b.	4	0	0	0	3	0	3
Poorman, r. f.	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Total	34	4	7	8	24	20	8
Worcester.							
Stovey, 1 b.	4	1	1	1	9	0	2
Irwin, s. s.	4	2	1	1	1	5	2
Dickerson, c. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Whitney, 3 b.	3	2	1	2	0	1	0
Richmond, p.	4	0	1	1	0	11	0
Knight, r. f.	4	1	2	2	0	0	1
Wood, l. f.	3	0	0	0	2	0	2
Bushong, c.	3	0	1	1	10	2	1
Creamer, 2 b.	3	0	0	0	5	1	2
Total	32	7	8	9	27	20	10

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4
Worcester	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	*	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Worcester, 3.
Two-base hits—Corcoran and Whitney.
First base on balls—Whitney and Burns.
First base on errors—Chicago, 5; Worcester, 5.
Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Worcester, 1.
Struck out—Stovey, Wood, Dickerson, Bushong, Whitney, Beals (3), Dalrymple, Williamson, Anson.
Balls called—Richmond, 90; Corcoran, 108.
Strikes called—Richmond, 10; Corcorn, 23.
Double plays—Irwin-Creamer-Stovey, Irwin-Creamer, Bushong-Richmond, Gore-Quest, Gore-Williamson.
Time—2:20.
Umpire—Bradley.

THE TURF.

Cleveland, Aug. 30.—The entries for the Cleveland and Toledo races of next week and the week after close next Wednesday night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 30.—On account of the entries not filling, the races which were set for the 31st, 1st, 2d, and 3d, are declared off. There are two other races in this State on that date, and the Association did not wish to run the financial risk of loss by so direct a competition.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—St. Julien trots here on the 9th of October against his best time.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Annual Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists of Illinois will be held on the Macon County Fair-Grounds, near this city, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Five hundred elders, laymen, and delegates, besides a big crowd of spectators, are expected to be in attendance daily. This peculiar religious sect had its birth in 1844, and its adherents observe Saturday, the seventh day of the week, as their Sabbath. The Adventists will come from various parts of this and other States, and will establish a camp at the grounds.

SOLDIERS' REUNIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 30.—On Friday, Sept. 17, the Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry will hold their third annual reunion at Newman, on which occasion many old soldiers of Macon County will be in attendance; and many of the old "vets" of the Seventy-ninth will attend the three days' Soldiers' Reunion at the Decatur Fair Grounds, Oct. 7, 8, and 9, when Gen. Grant, Gen. Oglesby, Gov. Cullom, and many others will be present. Preparations for the last-named reunion are now in progress, and there is every indication that it will be the grandest affair of the year.

ROME.

Chicago Raised to a Metropolitan See by the Papal Consistory.

The Right-Rev. P. A. Feehan, Now Bishop of Nashville, Named as Archbishop.

Dr. Duggan Has Been Retired on a Pension of $2,000 Annually.

New York, Aug. 30.—A cable dispatch from Rome, special to the New York *Freeman's Journal*, announces the following disposals by the Holy Father, on recommendation of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide:

First—The Rt.-Rev. P. A. Feehan, now Bishop of Nashville, is promoted to be first Archbishop of Chicago, Chicago having been raised to the dignity of a Metropolitan See, with Alton and Peoria as its suffragan sees.

Second—The Rt.-Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Chicago, having been permanently disabled to officiate by an afflictive disease, is retired on a pension of $2,000 per year.

Third—Kansas City, hitherto in the Archdiocese of St. Louis, is made an Episcopal See, and the Rt.-Rev. Dr. Hogan, now Bishop of St. Joseph, Mo., is named its first Bishop, and remains Administrator of the bereaved Diocese of St. Joseph.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Bishop Patrick A. Feehan, the son of Patrick Feehan, was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1829, and consequently is just 50 years of age. He studied for the priesthood at Maynooth College, fourteen miles from Dublin, and one of the most noted in Ireland, and graduated at that institution in 1852. He immediately turned his eyes Westward, and landing on American soil proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., where on Nov. 1, 1852, he was ordained to the priesthood, and was at once assigned to duty as the Superior of the Ecclesiastical Seminary for Boys located at Carondelet, now South St. Louis. He discharged the duties of his office with signal ability, and, after a number of years, was transferred to St. Michael's Church in North St. Louis. Here his great zeal for the Church was exhibited in a remarkable degree, and in 1858 he was removed to a different part of the city, being appointed to the curacy of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The fidelity with which he labored here may be easily understood when it is stated that in 1865 a vacancy occurred in the Bisopric of Nashville, and Bishop Feehan was appointed to the vacancy. He was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, having charge of all Roman Catholic churches in the State of Tennessee, and entered at once upon the discharge of his duties, being at that time only 36 years of age. Nashville has been the scene of his greatest triumphs. When he came the churches were by no means prosperous, and a heavy debt was hanging over them. Bishop Feehan at once determined upon its payment; and, although years were required for this purpose, the church was at last cleared of debt. During all this time he lived in the parsonage adjoining the church, which was by no means furnished elegantly; but, when the church debt had been extinguished, Bishop Feehan removed to an elegant residence in West Nashville, known as the "Bishop's Palace." The Diocese of Nashville has grown largely under his guidance and is now an important see. In 1878, when the yellow-fever was ravaging Memphis, Bishop Feehan arranged to have the orphans in the Catholic Asylum at that place removed to Nashville. The orphans were brought to Nashville and were provided accommodations in a large frame building erected for that purpose on the grounds of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. Only two sickened, and these were isolated and they afterwards died. After the epidemic was declared over the orphans were sent back to Memphis, all loud in their praise of Bishop Feehan for removing them from danger. Bishop Feehan is tall and of commanding appearance, being at least six feet in hight. His face is closely shaven and has a genial look on it that makes him a favorit with all with whom he comes in contact. The children are his especial care, and none speak his name except in reverence. His hair is almost black, and is here and there interspersed with iron-gray.

CANADA.

Fined for Giving a Sunday Concert—Tug Burned—Laborers' Strike—Meeting of Volunteer Soldiers—A Death under Peculiar Circumstances—Insurance in the Dominion—Governmental Deficit—A Good Puff for Michigan—Voluntary Starvation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Judgment was given this morning in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of The Queen vs. Barnes, as to whether the Police Magistrate was correct in fining Mr. Barnes, as manager of the Royal Opera-House, in giving a Sunday concert. The bench was occupied by Chief-Justice Hagerty and Justices Armour and Cameron. After recapitulating the circumstances of the holding of the concert, which were admitted, they decided that the Magistrate's ruling must be sustained.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Quebec, Aug. 30.—The tug Reindeer was burned at 1 o'clock to-day at the Commissioners' wharf. She belonged to John Wibon, of this city, and is insured for $4,000 each in the Citizens' and British America Insurance Companies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Montreal, Aug. 30.—Seventy-five men engaged on the new Water-Works at St. Henry struck to-day, and demanded an advance of wages from 80 cents to $1.25 per day. The contractor declined to make the advance and operations have been suspended.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Clifton, Ont., Aug. 30.—No. 3 Company, Forty-fifth Battalion of Volunteers, at present in camp here doing their annual drill, mutinied this morning under the leadership of Corporals Flummerfeldt and McCoy. The pretext given by the men for their conduct is the small pay received. No. 1 Company was immediately called out and the ringleaders arrested and put in cells, the balance of the mutineers being allowed to return to their quarters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—A very peculiar case is reported from Royalton, Wis. Some weeks ago, a young man named James McLaughlin became troubled with toothache, and applied to Dr. Newton, of that town, for a cure. The Doctor gave him a bottle of medicine, the directions being to take a teaspoonful every half-hour till relieved. The young man returned home, and, after taking the dose ordered, went to bed,—a neighbor sleeping with him. At night he got up, having taken altogether about one-third of the medicine, and announced that the ache in his tooth was gone, but the side and back of his head pained him, and his body and legs were stiff and swollen. He went into the yard, and in the morning his father found his body at the gate, cold in death. An inquest was held, at which Dr. Newton testified that he filled the prescription, and that there was nothing in the medicine to cause death. Other medical men swore that they could not tell the cause of death, and the jury returned a verdict of "Died from causes unknown." The brother of the deceased, not satisfied, last week sent the balance of the medicine to Dr. E. Sullivan, of this city; and that gentleman, assisted by Prof. Croft, of the University, made an analysis, finding the medicine to contain an alkaloid resembling aconitine, and showing that there was sufficient of the deadly poison in what young McLaughlin had taken to cause death. The result of the analysis has been sent to Royalton, Wis., and further developments are expected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Montreal, Aug. 30.—The report of the Dominion Government Superintendent of Insurance has just been published. It shows that there were sixty-three companies under the supervision of the office, not including seven companies which are in process of liquidation or ceasing business. Companies doing life-insurance business, 36; fire, 27; inland marine, 6; accident, 5; guarantee, 3; plate-glass, 1; steam-boiler, 2. Deposits made by these companies, and held by the Receiver-General, amount to $6,497,092. Of the fire and inland marine companies all licenses were renewed except that of the Ottawa Agricultural, which retired from business April 1, 1879. No new companies were licensed during the year. Of the twenty-seven companies transacting fire business in Canada during 1879, 10 were Canadian, 13 British, and 4 American. No change in these companies has occurred, except that the Royal Canadian has ceased to do business in the United States. The year presents an unfavorable contrast of the results of its business with those of the previous year, being characterized by an increased volume of transactions, conducted at a slightly less rate of expense, but at a lower rate of premium, and with a largely increased amount of losses. The lowering of the rate of premium is the ground of much complaint among the companies, and is ascribed to excessive competition. The premiums received during the year for fire insurance in Canada, by all companies, amounted to $3,227,488,—being a decrease as compared with 1878 of $140,942. The losses incurred amounted to $2,215,105, being an increase of $542,090.

The shipments of live-stock from Montreal for the week ending Saturday were 1,219 cattle and 4,124 sheep, against 1,842 cattle and 2,628 sheep in the previous week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 30.—The St. John *Telegraph* calls attention to the fact that the *Official Gazette* which contained the statement of revenue and expenditure for 1879-'80 made no mention of the drawbacks payable out of the revenue to shipbuilders and others. The *Telegraph* thinks that $500,000 is not an extravagant estimate of the drawbacks for the year; and, if this is so, Sir Leonard Tilley's deficit will be found to be over $2,000,000. The figures would then stand thus:

Revenue	$23,468,585
Expenditure	25,161,712
Deficit	$ 1,693,127
Drawbacks	500,000
Real deficit	$ 2,193,127

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The *Citizen*, in a paragraph headed "Don't Go Too Far West" (meaning as far as Manitoba), advises intending emigrants to go to Michigan, which is described in glowing terms as the finest State in the American Union. Its vast forests, its mineral lands, its wheat and cereals, its fruits, its inland lakes stocked with fish, are all praised as being superior to those of any other State. In conclusion, the *Citizen* says that there can be obtained "the best land in the State at prices which make it easy and practicable for any one to secure a farm and home of their own. In no State can a better market be found for all the products of the soil, than Michigan."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Collingwood, Ont., Aug. 30.—Mr. Edward McKay, of the First Concession of Collingwood Township, died on Friday, of starvation. Mr. McKay, who was 70 years of age, for some time has been laboring under an apprehension that his wife and three children would stare to death from want; and under this delusion he commenced starving himself, in order to provide for their future wants. Twenty-seven days before his death he refused food entirely for four days, at the end of which time he was induced to eat a small piece of bread, about an inch square. Since then, up to the time of his death, he could not be prevailed upon to take any kind of food; and he actually starved to death. During the whole of his self-imposed fast he drank water incessantly, up to a few minutes before his death. He was so weak latterly that he was confined to his bed, although he otherwise felt all right, and was quite sensible with the exception of the fatal hallucination with which he was afflicted. He was in easy circumstances, being the owner of a good farm of excellent land, without any incumbrances.

A hundred and twenty Canadian laborers take passage here for Michigan, on board the City of Winnipeg. These men go to Michigan to seek employment, which they could not find in Canada.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 30.—Harvey Bates, owner of the Bates House, to-day brought suit against B. & C. W. Miller, lessees, for $14,000, two years' rent, at $7,000 per annum, and also to foreclose a chattel mortgage on the furniture, and asking for the appointment of a Receiver. In the meantime the Millers came into another court and made assignment, and the Court appointed Smith H. Myers Assignee, who gave bond in the sum of $24,000. The question of jurisdiction between the courts is to be settled first, it being claimed that service was had on the Millers before they made the assignment.

WELL-INFORMED MEN SELECT THE EQUITABLE.

The following letter from the Hon. Emery Whitaker to the Equitable agent at Maysville, Ky., is of importance, as the opportunities afforded Judge Whitaker for making a careful investigation into the character and standing of the various life-insurance companies doing business in Kentucky are rarely equaled:

Joseph F. Brodrick—Dear Sir: I have taken pains to make myself acquainted with the Equitable Life-Assurance Society of New York, and with its different modes of insurance. I am satisfied the Company possesses the assets published, and is managed by officers of ability and integrity. For myself, I selected the Endowment Plan, before the Company established the Tontine insurance. I feel sure that this last is preferable to all others and eminently safe to the assured, and a good investment for persons of either small or large means. For my children I selected the Tontine Plan, and am well pleased with both the Endowment and Tontine. During the four years I was Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Insurance in the Kentucky Senate, embracing the getting up and passage of the present Insurance laws of Kentucky, I had occasion to investigate, with some care, the subject of life-insurance, and, acting upon the knowledge thus obtained, I selected the Equitable and the modes as stated; and I feel satisfied I made a good selection.

July 15, 1880. Emery Whitaker.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

should be used by mothers of nursing children. Contains nothing injurious, and requiring only water to prepare it for use, the danger of impure milk is avoided.

For sale by druggists and grocers. A pamphlet with full particulars sent by addressing THOMAS LEEMING & CO., Montreal, Can.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but $8 a set.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

BURTON—ATKINSON—At St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park, on the 30th inst., by the Rev. Charles S. Lester, Rector, Warren Franklin Burton, of Hamilton, Canada, eldest son of the Hon. George William Burton, of Toronto, Can., and Mary Robinson, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Atkinson, Esq., of Hyde Park.

DEATHS.

BLAIR—Saturday evening, Aug. 28, at 274 Michigan-av., of consumption, Anna E. Blair, daughter of Lyman and Mary F. Blair.

Funeral Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.

BLISS—The funeral services of the late Persis A. Bliss will occur this afternoon at 2 o'clock at 2520 Prairie-av.

BURNS—Aug. 30, at 154 South La Salle-st., Nellie Burns, aged 23 years.

Remains to be taken to Manitowoc, Wis., at 10 o'clock Tuesday, Aug. 31.

BRYNE—Aug. 30, 1880, Miss Nellie May Bryne, only child of J. H. and Ellen Bryne, in the 18th year of her age, after a long illness.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 661 South State-st., Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, to St. John's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ St. Albans and Montreal papers please copy.

DORSETT—James L. Dorsett, infant son of Folsom and Annie F. Dorsett, of membranous croup.

Funeral at residence No. 241 Walnut-st. Tuesday, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock p. m.

FLYNN—Aug. 29, William Flynn, aged 75 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 3 Bickerdike-st., Wednesday at 10 o'clock, to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

☞ New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

BLAKE—In Kingston, Canada, Aug. 29, of consumption, Annie R. Blake, the beloved daughter of James and Henrietta Blake, aged 22 years.

Funeral Wednesday at 10 o'clock from the residence of her parents, No. 533 Warren-av., Chicago, Ill., to St. Jarlath's Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

KELLEY—At Cutler House, Grand Haven, Mary Morrill, youngest daughter of William E. and Maggie Vail Kelley.

Funeral from the residence, 2244 Calumet-av., at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Aug. 31. Friends of the family invited.

MAHER—After a lingering sickness at the residence, No. 516 South Morgan-st., Ellen Maher, aged 49 years.

Funeral will take place from the above at 9 a. m. Aug. 31, by carriages to Calvary.

McGUIRE—Aug. 30, 1880, at 1:30 a. m., Mary Ann, beloved daughter of Patrick and Catherine McGuire, aged 3 years 11 months and 20 days.

Funeral from the residence of parents, No. 37 East Kinzie-st., at 1 o'clock Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1880, by carriages to Calvary.

MURRAY—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Gibbons, No. 85 North Wells-st., Margaret Murray, of pleuro-pneumonia.

Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

STARRING—At Elmira, N. Y., at the residence of Mrs. Jane Garrett, Aug. 25, of malignant diphtheria, Catherine Blanche Starring, stepdaughter of G. S. Palmer, of this city, aged 5 years 10 months and 7 days.

STURGES—On Sunday morning, Aug. 29, William Page Sturges, aged 33 years.

Funeral from his late residence, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m., under auspices of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Cornwall, England, papers please copy.

NEILSON—Aug. 29, at 582 South Jefferson-st., Daniel Neilson, aged 45 years.

Funeral from his late residence Wednesday at 10 o'clock to Graceland by carriages.

WALSH—On Monday, Aug. 30, after a severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Elizabeth, beloved wife of Gregory Walsh, in the 44th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 1, from her late residence, No. 624 West Madison-st. The remains will be taken to St. Jarlath's Church at 9:30, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be held for the repose of her soul. From thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Her death is deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances who knew and appreciated her many acts of kindness.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A meeting of Republican voters of the Third Congressional District favorable to the nomination of the Hon. E. B. Washburne for Congress will be held in the Sherman House club-rooms at noon to-day.

A mass-meeting of the Republicans of the Fifth Ward will be held at Schumaker's Hall on Halsted-st., near Archer-av., Thursday at 8 p. m. Col. Ricaby, Matt Benner, and other speakers will address the meeting.

The Fourth Senatorial District Committee will meet at Justice Matson's office tonight.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club will hold a meeting at Maas' Hall, corner Twelfth and Waller-sts., this evening.

Young Men's Central Garfield and Arthur Club holds a meeting this evening at Grand Pacific. All delegates requested to be present.

Miscellaneous.

The regular monthly meeting of the West Side W. C. T. U. will occur Wednesday at 3 o'clock at the Leavitt Street Congregational Church.

The Rev. S. E. Wishard will conduct the noonday prayer-meeting in Farwell Hall, 150 Madison-st.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. [illegible] ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York.

SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

WORTH REMEMBERING.

That TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT presents in [illegible] the celebrated German Spring [illegible] efficacy, portability [illegible]

ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, AUG. 31, at 9:30 A. M.
Millinery, [illegible] wear.

Great Catalogue Trade Sale
AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 9:30 a. m. prompt,
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS,
Manufactured for the Fall Trade of 1880.
3,500 CASES OF SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES
Will be offered, and nothing reserved for Fall Trade will be found wanting in this sale. [illegible] Catalogues and goods [illegible]
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, Sept. 2, at 9:30 a. m.
AUCTION TRADE SALE
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
85 Crates W. G. Ware,
30 Casks C. C. Ware,
10 Casks Rock and Yellow Ware,
100 Decorated Chamber Sets,
700 Barrels Glassware, "sand."
Also a [illegible] Lamp Fixtures, Table Cutlery, [illegible] Blueing, [illegible] Goods Packed for Country Merchants.

REGULAR TRADE SALE,
THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 9:30 A. M.
Clothing, Hosiery, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, [illegible] Halters, Whips, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers & Manufacturers' Agents,
78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST.
Hold Regular Sales of
Household Goods and General Merchandise
ON
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
of Each Week.

MINING OUTFITS.
ASSAY MATERIALS
E. H. Sargent,
125 State-st., Chicago.

CANDY.
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MUSGRAVE & CO.,
BANKERS,
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DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
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Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

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Transact a General Banking Business.
Buy and Sell first-class Investment Securities.
U. S. Bonds, County and City Bonds, Railway Bonds.
Exchange on London and Paris.
European Circular Letters of Credit furnished for Travelers.

THE CONCLAVE.

A General Growl by Some Dissatisfied Marylanders.

The *Maryland Journal* has the following slaps at this city apropos of the recent Conclave:

Wednesday and Thursday were given up to the exchange of courtesies consequent upon the occasion, but the entertainment seemed to be all given by the visiting Commanderies. As far as ascertained, not a single Chicago Commandery maintained open headquarters.

On Wednesday night was the great ball and dansante, which took place in Agricultural Hall, capable, it was said, of containing 30,000 dancers. Long before the doors were opened the streets were black with struggling humanity trying to get in. When the doors were opened the place was rapidly filled, and after an hour or two there was a struggle of 40,000 hot, thirsty individuals to get out and a still greater struggle of 30,000 anxious persons to get in; but it was no use, there was no room. As much as 25 and 50 cents were paid for a glass of water, warm at that, and $1 for a drink of what was called lemonade frappe (French!). It is said this delightful drink was made by holding a pound of sugar and a lemon over a hogshead of water and letting their shadow fall into the water. It was eagerly drank at 25 and 50 cents a cup. As to dancing, it was a humbug, as there were not more than about three inches of space for each couple. About 3 o'clock a. m. there was a little room. Chicago people speculated in the tickets of admission, as high as $20 being paid for them. It was intended for Knights and their ladies from a distance, but the Chicago people were not to be cheated in that style, and they having obtained all the tickets, they wanted knew the ropes and crowded forward, and in the most gallant style elbowed the "country jakes" to one side. It was a noble swindle, that *dansante*, and a complete failure. Not more than half the musical program was performed when the band incontinently left. The Chicago people "laughed in their sleeves" at the whole affair.

Next came those steamboat excursions upon the lake, but when the visiting Sir Knights saw the diminutive, oyster-pungy style of craft presented they concluded not to be sunk in the bottom of Lake Michigan. So the steamboat excursions did not pan out worth a penny.

It is generally supposed that the hackmen at Niagara Falls are the most celebrated chargers in the world, and it is said tourists avoid that celebrated spot on that account. But the hackmen of Chicago take "the rag off the bush." Their charges after Monday were $5 per hour to every one who entered their carriages. Thus, if four persons engaged a carriage it cost $5 each, or $20 per hour. And they got it.

One Sir Knight gives a ludicrous account of how he was dealt with by one of the Jehus in taking a fair Chicago lady home from the theatre. She, knowing the rapacity of the Chicago hackman, sensibly declined to go to the theatre in a carriage, but preferred to go in a street-car. Her Knightly escort was very importunate, but she still resolutely refused. However, when the performances closed, he determined that she should go home in a carriage. She at last consented, but there was a merry twinkle in her eyes as her escort discharged the Jehu and found that his wallet was the lighter by $7 for a few blocks' service. His ardor was cooled upon the spot.

Possibly the meanest thing of all was the fact that by some arrangement between the Committee of Arrangements and the hotels and boarding houses, $1 additional per person per diem was charged for quarters, the amount of which went into the fund used by the Committee of Arrangements, so that the visiting Sir Knights were forced to help to pay for the decorations throughout the city. And, with the $75,000 said to have been contributed by the citizens, it is believed that after all the bills are paid the Committee will be able to declare a handsome dividend. The regular rate at the first-class hotels is $3, $3.50, and $4 per day for first-class apartments; nevertheless, $5 per day was charged, and the excess above the regular rates went into the treasury of the General Committee.

It was a common thing for a Sir Knight to be subjected to a demand of $1 for being shaved, and when entering any place for the purpose of making a purchase the same gouge game was observed. Its constant repetition made the Sir Knights very chary of the contents of their pocketbooks.

Even as a last expiring evidence of the wide-awake Chicago speculator, when the Sir Knights came to depart from the city they found a large number of the sleeping berths upon the cars in the hands of sharpers. The price of a sleeping-berth from Chicago to Baltimore is, ordinarily, $5, but in this instance it had been "raised" to $7, and from necessity many partook of $7 worth, while a smile of extreme joy overspread the countenance of the happy Chicagoan, and he bowed his most happy obeisance to his well-gouged customer.

Never in the history of any city upon such an occasion was there such a complete gouge and swindle as was shown at all points at Chicago, and the Sir Knights in departing had the most "dear" recollections of their participation in the twenty-first Conclave, which will no doubt last them the balance of their days and be ample satisfaction to them that, as they had heretofore supposed Cincinnati to be the great hog emporium of the country, they will hereafter willingly award the palm to Chicago in that regard.

In reference to the general gouging, and what we in the East call swindling, as shown at Chicago, if it be recollected, the people of that city are so from Nature and education; and what they have done will not appear strange to them. They are unlike any other people upon the face of the earth in that respect. They consider a human being worth only what can be made out of him. When he is squeezed he is cast aside. All business is conducted upon that idea. Neither social, religious, political, nor any other ties are allowed to interfere with their determination to do business, regardless of race, color, or any other previous condition. The presence of the Knights Templar was a bonanza to them, and they improved the occasion amazingly, as they knew there would very likely be but the one opportunity. When this is taken into consideration it explains all. The people of Chicago will no doubt be struck with wonder that we should imagine that they would act in any other way than that in which they did. It is their natural element.

A Ferryboat Incident.

New York Sun.

Among the last persons to dodge through the gate and go on a crowded ferryboat that was starting from Fulton Ferry slip on this side of the river at about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon was a barefooted and ragged, but wide-awake newsboy, with a bundle of afternoon papers slung over his shoulder. He entered the men's cabin, and, dodging through the crowd, worked his way forward, shouting the names of the papers that he had for sale. A dyspeptic-looking individual, dressed like a gentleman, growled out a petulant "No," and added that the lad had no business selling papers there.

"Come here, bub," said a sturdy looking man, who looked like a mechanic. He bought a paper and said loud enough for the petulant man to overhear: "Some crusty old codgers would rather see a boy starve than let him earn an honest living."

"He's got no right to sell papers here," said the person for whom the remark was intended. "It's against the rules of the company."

"Oho! ain't we careful of the company's interests?" said the other, good naturedly, and the passengers, who were becoming interested, smiled in sympathy.

The dyspeptic-looking man was nettled, and said testily: "You seem to be a philanthropic individual, but I guess I could give that boy a little more money than you could."

"Bub, where are you?" the mechanic called out, putting his hand into his trousers pocket and pulling out a roll of money. "That's a go. I ain't a millionaire, but I'm derned if I don't see this thing through. Come, now, put up or shut up," and as he spoke he placed a dollar note in the hand of the astonished newsboy. "Now go over to that gentleman," he added, "and he'll give you two."

A round of applause greeted the act from the thoroughly interested passengers.

The petulant man was evidently unprepared for this turn in affairs, and he endeavored to parley; but admonishing cries came from all quarters, "Don't try to sneak out of it now," "Pay up like a man," "Give the boy his two dollars," "Stick to him, sonny." He hesitated a moment, gazed helplessly around, and, seeing no chance of escape, hastily produced a $2 note from a well-filled wallet, and with a sickly smile handed it to the boy. The mechanic's eyes sparkled with pleasure. "Dern my eyes," he yelled after the retreating figure, who was quitting the boat with the other passengers, "I'll make it five more if you'll say ten!" The challenge was not accepted. Somebody proposed three cheers and a tiger, and they were given.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Nervous Prostration.
Am using Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a case of nervous prostration, and getting a good result already. C. W. PRINDLE, M. D.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Feverish and Irregular, Closing with a Slight Improvement.

Indications that a Formidable Bear Party Are at Work.

Chicago Shipments of Currency Lighter—Local Finances.

The Produce Markets Unsettled—Provisions Tame and Easier—Hogs Lower.

Wheat and Corn Stronger, with a Better Demand—Rye and Barley Lower.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were feverish and irregular, closing with a slight improvement. Some of the pools that were carrying stock sold out in the recent excitement caused by the promulgation of the report about the extensions of the Lackawanna to Buffalo and the St. Joe to Chicago. It appears certain now that the former will be built, and that the latter will not be. The unloading of these cliques has loosed a formidable lot of speculators, and it has been well said that they know all that is to be known about bear manipulation. The season at the watering-places is closing, and New York will soon be blessed by the return of the wealthy and professional operators, who have till now taken no part in the stock market one way or the other. If they think that an annex boom can be added to that which has been engineered in the last two months, stocks will be put up. If they think a decline will be the easier thing to manage, a decline there will be.

According to one usually well-informed authority the program of certain leading operators is to let prices sag, and after they have reached a lower range to put them up to a higher point than any yet reached, on the shipment of the cotton and other crops. This will avoid the danger of a break such as might kill the goose prematurely. There will be 6,000,000 bales of cotton and 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, to say nothing of corn and other products which pass over the railroads, and this will keep the earnings up to their present figure at least. The danger in the plan of letting prices down is that the weight of securities will slip away from the control of the cliques and bring about a severe break.

Fluctuations were in favor of higher prices to a slight extent. Burlington & Quincy was the strongest thing on the list, rising from 131⅝ to 134⅝, and closing at 134⅜, a gain of 2⅜; New York Central made ⅜, to 129⅜; Michigan Central ¼, to 93½; Lake Shore 1⅛, to 106¼; Erie ⅛, to 38; Northwest ⅛, to 99⅝; St. Paul ⅝, to 87⅞; Wabash ⅛, to 39⅛; the preferred ¼, to 70⅛; Ohio ⅛, to 33⅞; St. Joe ¼, to 41½; the preferred 1, to 84½; Kansas & Texas ½, to 36⅛; Lackawanna 1⅛, to 89⅛; Manhattan 1⅛, to 27¼; Iron Mountain ⅝, to 55⅜; Western Union 1, to 104; Canada Southern ⅛, to 60; C., C. & I. C. ⅝, to 18⅞; Omaha ¼, to 42¾.

The losses were: Northwest preferred 2¼, to 117¼; Rock Island ⅝, to 114¼; Morris & Essex ⅛, to 110¼; Pacific Mail ¼, to 39⅜; Hudson 1⅛, to 84⅛; Jersey Central ⅛, to 75⅝; Louisville & Nashville 1, to 130; Chattanooga ⅛, to 69⅛; Lake Erie ⅛, to 30¾; Northern Pacific preferred ¼, to 52½; Omaha preferred ¼, to 82; Chesapeake & Ohio ⅛, to 18⅞; and Ontario & Western ⅛, to 24⅛. Fluctuations were wider than usual, as shown by the following table of the range of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	132¼	134⅝	131⅝	134⅜
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	114			114¼
Morris & Essex	109⅝	110¼	109⅝	110¼
New York Central	129	129⅜	128⅞	129⅜
Michigan Central	93	94⅛	92⅞	93½
Lake Shore	105¼	106⅛	105	106¼
Erie	37⅝	38	37⅝	38
Erie preferred	65½	66	65	66
Erie second mortgage	85⅛	86⅜	85⅛	86⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	99	99⅝	99	99⅝
Chicago & Northwestern p'fd	117¼			117¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	87⅛	88¼	87	87⅞
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pfd	109			109
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛
Wabash, St. Louis & P. pfd	69⅝	70⅜	69⅝	70⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	34	34¼	33⅝	33⅞
Hannibal & St. Joe	41	41½	40⅛	41½
Hannibal & St. Joe preferred	83⅝	84½	83	84½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	35⅜	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛
Pacific Mail	39⅝			39⅜
Delaware & Hudson Canal	84	84⅝	84	84⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & W.	87	89½	87⅝	89⅛
New Jersey Central	75⅝	76	74⅝	75⅝
Philadelphia & Reading	22⅞			23
Manhattan Elevated	25¾	27¼	25⅝	27¼
Union Pacific	92⅝	93⅜	92⅝	93¼
Iron Mountain	55	55½	54⅛	55⅜
Western Union Tel. Co.	102⅝	104¼	102⅞	104
Louisville & Nashville	130			130
Nashville & Chattanooga	68⅝	69¼	68¼	69⅛
Lake Erie & West	31¼			30¾
Canada Southern	60			60
Northern Pacific	29¾			29¾
Northern Pacific preferred	52¾			52½
C., C. & I. C.	18¾	19	18⅜	18⅞
Central Arizona Mining Co.	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	43¼			42¾
St. Paul & Omaha preferred	82⅛	82¼	81⅝	82
Chicago, St. Louis & New O.	38	38	37¼	38
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¾			18⅞
Ontario & Western	24⅜			24⅛

Erie second 6s opened at 85¼, sold at 86⅜ and 85¼, and closed at 86⅜.

On Saturday, in railroad bonds, the decline in the share market had little influence outside of the issues of Erie Railway. And Erie second consols were even weaker than was the stock, declining from 87½, the opening figure, to 85¼@85⅝, with transactions amounting to $1,676,000. Missouri, Kansas & Texas seconds were ⅝ higher, at 67⅛. The speculation in C., C. & I. C. issues was continued, the first assented selling up to 91¾, and the incomes to 45, but at the close the prices were 90 and 44 against 90⅛ and 44¾ respectively yesterday. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts sold at 41⅞ against 42¼ the last previous sale. Mobile & Ohio first debentures sold at 79¼@80@79¼. Canada Southern firsts were ⅛ higher, at 92⅞, and Oregon Railroad & Navigation firsts ⅛ higher, at 100. Toledo & Wabash seconds were firm, at 105, and Hannibal & St. Joseph consolidated 8s, at 112. Denver & Rio Grande firsts advanced ⅝ to 105⅝, and consols, ⅛ to 96¼, Kansas Pacific consols being steady at about 95⅞. Union Pacific firsts were in demand up to 112⅛, Central Pacific firsts selling at 112.

Governments were quiet and unchanged. District of Columbia 3.65s 98⅛ bid and 100 asked; the 4s, 109⅞ bid and 110⅛ asked; the 4½s, 111 bid and 111⅛ asked; the 5s, 102⅝ bid and 102⅞ asked; the 6s, 104⅛ bid and 104⅜ asked.

Foreign exchange was heavy and dull. Sterling posted rates were 482 and 484. Bankers' actual rates were 480¾ for 60-day bills and 483 for demand. For 60-day commercial bills for prompt and delivery this month, 478¼@479 was the market rate. For delivery all September, 478@479. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for sixty days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery, were 529⅜@528¾; for delivery three weeks, 530@529⅜. For commercial 60-day bills, prompt delivery, on Havre and Marseilles, 530@529⅜ was paid; 530⅝@530 three weeks' delivery. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 530⅝@530; three weeks, 531¼@530⅝. Bankers' bills on Germany were 93⅞ for 60 days and 94⅛ for demand; 60-day commercial bills, prompt, were 93⅛@93 5-16, and for three weeks' delivery, 93⅛@93 5-16. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅝ for 60 days and 40 for demand; 60 days commercial were 39⅛@39⅜. Austrian florins, 41⅛; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27⅛.

Chicago shipments of currency to the country were lighter. Bank clearings were $5,900,000. New York exchange was inactive, the quotation between banks being 80c@$1.25 per $1,000 discount. Loans were in little request and were rated at 3@5 per cent on call and 5@7 per cent on time.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $120,000 were sold on private terms. The quotation for them now is 89⅞ bid and 90⅛ asked. The decline is due to sales to realize the profits of the too rapid advance from 85. Cook County 4½s were sold at 104.

The Wall street correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives it out that prices have been strained and cliqued up for some weeks and ought to go lower before the new bull campaign comes on.

Rumor has it that a powerful party having marketed their long stocks are trying to engineer a small panic. The movement is, however, veiled as yet. The question is how low prices are to be put before the turn comes. There is a fine margin for a drop in the fancies.

The New York *Herald* says editorially:

Then atatorial expert who recently attempted to close a private exhibition of his skill by shaving under water, and bled himself badly without accomplishing his purpose, should have taken some lessons in Wall street. Shaving under water has been done there with complete success many a time, without the least harm or pain to the operator, and the deeper the water the greater the success to those who handled the razor. Water is cheaper than dirt in New York, yet some men—we would not for the world say that among them were Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company—have shaved under millions of dollars' worth of it to their own satisfaction. To all coming swimmers who may attempt the seemingly impossible trick of shaving under water, the *Herald* herewith imparts the Wall street secret without money and without price,—it is simply that the operator shaves, not himself, but some other man. It is quite true that the other man is usually made to bleed profusely under the Wall street plan, but he never has been known to complain, when lucky enough to reach the surface, that he was not shaved very close to the skin or even closer. As for the barber, he always comes to the surface as blandly unconscious as if he had not done anything wonderful, and when he shouts "Next!" there are always plenty of customers standing by, and not in the least terrified by the experience of the latest person operated upon.

The Grand Trunk Railway receipts for the week ended the 21st inst. were $201,675,—an increase of $36,610 over the correspoding week of last year.

The estimated earnings of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company for the third week in August, 1880, were $48,750, and for the corresponding week of 1879, $32,940; increase, $15,810.

The earnings of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway for the week ending Aug. 23 were $321,182.83, against $192,626.37 last year,—an increase of $128,556.56.

The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway for the week ending Aug. 21 were $39,677,—an increase of $9,700 over same week last year.

Lake Shore makes the following official statement, covering the period from Jan. 1 to June 30:

	As estimated.	As settled up.
Gross earnings	$8,888,000	$9,072,215
Operating expenses	4,904,000	*5,019,344
Per cent	55.59	55.33
Net earnings	$3,983,000	$4,052,871
Fixed charges	1,380,000	1,380,000
Balance	$2,603,000	$2,672,871
Equals per share	5.27	5.40
Dividend Aug. 1, 4 per cent	1,978,680	1,978,680
Sinking fund half year	125,000	125,000
Surplus	505,340	569,211
	$2,609,000	$2,672,871

*Operating expenses include 800 new freight-cars, costing $335,000. The estimate provided for 750, costing $306,000.

The C., C. & I. C. Road, according to the official showing of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is now earning sufficient to pay interest on both first-mortgage and income bonds.

There is nothing whatever in the rumor that the Burlington & Quincy will guarantee dividends on the St. Joe preferred, but it is true that negotiations are now nearly complete which will result in the abandonment of the scheme for the extension of the Hannibal to Chicago. Concessions have been made by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and probably will be made by the Wabash, which will harmonize interests which now conflict, and the result will be of great advantage not only to the Hannibal but to the other two roads.

It is reported that a company is being formed with the object of taking from the Sutro Tunnel Company its mining and milling rights for the purpose of developing the mines belonging to the Sutro Tunnel Company, of working the ores from them, as well as the low grade ores of the Comstock lode. Works will be erected at the mouth of the Sutro Tunnel by the new company, which will probably be called the Sutro Milling and Mining, and will be identical in all respects with that of the Sutro Tunnel Company—namely: 2,000,000 shares of $10 each, unassessable. Three-fourths or seven-eighths of these shares will be distributed to the owners of Sutro Tunnel stock, free of cost to the latter, while the remaining balance will furnish the basis for a working capital.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Considering the drive at the market on Saturday afternoon the opening and course of prices to-day has been firm and well sustained. The sellers of Saturday appear to have been Cammock and Osborne and their following, while Gould, who was away Saturday, did nothing, and has apparently dealt none to-day, although he gives an opinion that the reaction to lower prices is not yet over. The transactions were light to-day, and no great quantity of stock was brought out, seeing which the smaller "bears" have no doubt covered in their contracts. The strong stocks to-day were those of the Western and Southwestern railways, the balance of the list, especially Eries, being very feverish. The course of prices is perplexing, and speculation for a few days on either side is pure gambling. There is a great deal of talk about diminished railway earnings, and conservative people are more than ordinarily indisposed to trade.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Governments quiet and firm.

Railroad bonds irregular.

State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market opened weak and in early dealings declined ¼@1½ per cent, the latter in Delaware & Hudson. During the afternoon a firmer feeling prevailed, and under good buying an advance ranging from ⅛ to 3⅜ per cent was recorded. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, coal and Granger shares, Western Union, Michigan Central, Erie, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Lake Shore were the most prominent in the upward movement. Late in the afternoon there was a fractional reaction, which was, however, recovered in final sales, and the market closed strong at or near the highest figures of the day.

Transactions were 212,000 shares:

Central Arizona	600	Northwestern	5,300
C., C. & I. C.	3,400	Nashville & Chatta.	4,900
Lackawanna	29,000	New Jersey Central	9,000
Delaware & Hudson	5,000	New York Central	4,000
Erie	58,000	Northern Pacific	1,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12,000	Ohio & Mississippi	1,200
Iron Mountain	3,000	Pacific Mail	8,500
Kansas & Texas	5,800	St. Paul	18,000
Lake Shore	10,000	St. Paul & Omaha	1,000
Michigan Central	2,700	Union Pacific	5,800
Montauk Coal (closing 75½ bid, 76 asked)	800	Wabash Pacific	9,600
		Western Union	8,500

Money market easy at 2@3, closing at 2@2½.

Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, actual business, 481¼. Sterling in demand at 483¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881s	104⅜	New 4s	110
New 5s	102⅝	Pacific 6s of '95	125
New 4½s	111⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana	47½	Virginia 6s, old	29
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia 6s, new	29
St. Joseph	106	Virginia 6s, consols	85
Tennessee 6s, old	38	Virginia 6s, deferred	10⅛
Tennessee 6s, new	32¾		

STOCKS.

C. P. bonds	112⅝	Ontario & Western	24⅛
U. P. firsts	112⅝	B., C. R. & N.	65½
U. P. land grants	115	Alton & T. H.	33
U. P. sinking fund	119⅛	Do preferred	71
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	120	W., St. L. & P.	39
St. P. & S. C. firsts	105⅛	Do preferred	70⅛
Erie seconds	86⅜	H. & St. Joe	41⅛
Rock Island	114¼	Do preferred	84⅛
Panama	185	Iron Mountain	55⅛
Fort Wayne	123	St. Louis & San F.	33
Clev. & Pittsburg	124	Do preferred	46¼
Illinois Central	112¼	Do firsts, preferred	70
C., B. & Q.	134⅜	C., St. L. & N. O.	33
C. & Alton	114	Kansas & Texas	36
Do preferred	130	U. P. stocks	93⅜
N. Y. Central	130	Central Pacific	73⅛
Harlem	200	Northern Pacific	29⅝
Lake Shore	106	Do preferred	52⅛
Canada Southern	59⅛	Louisville & N.	128
Michigan Central	94	Nashville & C.	69
Erie	38	L., N. A. & C.	100
Do preferred	66	Houston & Texas	80
Northwestern	99⅝	D. & R. G.	71⅛
Do preferred	118	Western Union	103⅞
St. Paul	87⅞	Atlantic & P. Tel.	42
Do preferred	109	Pacific Mail	39⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	42¾	Adams Express	116
Do preferred	82¼	Fargo	100
Del., L. & Western	89⅛	American	57¼
Morris & Essex	110	United States	47⅛
Delaware & Hudson	84⅝	Quicksilver	13
N. J. Central	75⅝	Do preferred	52
Reading	23	Caribou	1¼
Ohio & Mississippi	33⅝	Leadville	1¼
Do preferred	73	Central Arizona	8⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	Homestake	34
Mobile & Ohio	18	Standard	28⅝
Clevel'd & Columbus	71	Excelsior	1
C., C. I. C.	18¾	Little Pittsburg	4
Ohio Central	30	Ontario	32
Lake Erie & Western	30		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Stock market quiet and on the whole a shade weaker.

Land stocks—Maverick sold at 2⅜, a decline of ⅛. In the others no change.

Railroad bonds—Pueblo & Arkansas Valley sold at 113@112½; New Mexico 7s, 111¼, as before; Republican Valley 6s, 102; Rutland 5s, 95. Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern 4s declined ½, Hartford & Erie 7s ¼, Little Rock 7s ⅛.

Railroad shares—Boston & Albany advanced from 143 to 150. Summit Branch, 10@10½; New England, 88⅛; Cheshire preferred, 50@52. Metropolitan declined ¼, Atchison ⅜, Union Pacific ⅛, Pullman ¼, Ogdensburg ⅜. Sandusky sold at 14⅛; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 133; Chicago & Western Michigan, 70; Eastern, 35⅛. Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company sold at 122.

Mining shares—Ridge declined ¼, Silver Isle 1¼, Osceola ½, Blue Hill ¼, Allovez ¼, Huron 3-16, Franklin ⅜. Copper Falls advanced ⅛, Catalpa 1-16. Contentment sold at 115. Calumet, and Hecla, and Quincy steady at previous prices.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Stocks closed:

Atchison & T. 1st 7s	119	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133
Do land grant 7s	119⅛	Cin., San. & Cleve	14⅛
Do second 7s	120	Eastern Railroad	35
Do land grant 8s	124	Flint & Père Marq'e	25⅝
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	41⅛	Little Rock & Ft. S.	52¾
Eastern R. R. 4½s	94⅛	N. Y. & N. England	38⅜
Kas. City & Law'e 6s	112	Ogd'b'g & L. C. pfd	75
K.C., St. Joe & C. B. 7s	110⅛	Do common	24
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	101⅛	Old Colony	115⅛
N. Y. & N. England 7s	111⅛	Rutland preferred	23⅛
Atchison & T. R. R.	115⅝	Do common	1⅝

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Consols, 97 13-16.

American securities—New 5s, 105⅜; 4½s, 114¼; 4s, 114; Illinois Central, 115½; Pennsylvania Central, 60¼; Erie, 39⅛; seconds, 89⅛; Reading, 11⅛.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Rentes, 86f 22½c.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Bullion withdrawn to-day on balance from the Bank of England, £148,000.

HAMBURG, Aug. 30.—The steamer Suevia, for New York, takes out £136,000 in gold.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

By the Mining Press Association.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Business at the Mining Exchanges to-day was fair and without material change in prices. Closing official quotations:

Amie	68	Consolidat'd Virginia	315
Battle Creek	300	Copper Knob	42
Bassick	975	Findley	30
Bald Mountain	18	Goodshaw	115
Buckeye	28	Horn Silver	16⅝
California	135	Hukill	175
Chrysolite	6⅞	Little Chief	350
Climax	170	Lucerne	16
Calaveras	36	Robinson	9¾
Crowell	16	Silver Nugget	120

Bullion receipts to-day from mines, $25,071. For the week ending Aug. 21 the Ontario Mine produced $45,482 in bullion from 278 net tons, making $129,589 for twenty-one days. The ore extracted during the week, 429 tons; ore on hand, 3,683 tons.

Chrysolite for the week ending Aug. 24 delivered 640 tons to smelters, and received pay for 528 tons; delivered 573 tons unpaid for. Cash receipts for the week, $44,554; total for twenty-four days, $115,308.

Latest advices from Hukill state that the mine is producing about twenty-five tons second and one ton first-class ore daily. Slopes all looking well, with encouraging developments.

In the tunnel of the Bonanza Chief the hanging wall has been struck. The vein shows fifty-six feet pay ore. A new shaft is to be started on the hanging wall, and sinking 250 feet in the ore body. A sixty-stamp mill is to be erected immediately.

The main body of rich ore has been struck in the Goodenough Mine. The mills are turning out $4,500 daily, with increasing ore reserves.

A San Francisco special says: The weekly statements from the principal Comstock mines are very unsatisfactory to dealers, and affected market unfavorably to-day. The best posted now maintain that from where the crosscuts are running in Union it will require still another week to reach the point where the ore body is supposed to be.

A letter from the Caborea Mine, Sonora, gives the width of the vein at the bottom of Santa Rosalie shaft at twelve feet, with an average assay of $150 per ton. B. B. Minor leaves to-day for Tombstone and Harshaw, Arizona.

A Bodie special says: Standard shipped 1,231 tons ore.

A Tucson special says: Contention is sinking a new working shaft 200 feet north of the present shaft. Hoisting works en route. Silver King to-day started up its ten-stamp mill, recently refitted. Will have ten new additional stamps ready in two weeks. Elmore, Superintendent of the Mount View and Windsor Companies of Pinal, is erecting roasting works for Old Seventy-Six mill, which will start up shortly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—In the mining market there has been an active trade, in which the "bears" have had the advantage. Amie and Calaveras were the most active, and led the decline. Little Chief is dull and lower, and Chrysolite is neglected and without change. The Silver Cliff Company are to erect a new mill, for which they have earned nearly enough this year to pay.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	5½	Mexican	11
Alta	1⅝	Mono	2⅜
Belcher	2⅝	Noonday	2⅛
Belvidere	1⅛	Northern Belle	13⅛
Best & Belcher	10⅝	Ophir	7⅛
Bodie	5	Oro	2½
Bullion	1⅛	Overman	1⅝
California	2⅛	Potosi	2½
Chollar	3⅛	Savage	2⅝
Consolidated Virginia	2⅜	Sierra Nevada	11⅛
Crown Point	2⅛	Tip Top	2⅝
Exchequer	2½	Union Consolidated	23⅛
Gould & Curry	4½	Yellow Jacket	6⅛
Grand Prize	1⅛	Goodshaw	1
Hale & Norcross	2⅛	Jupiter	27-32
Mammoth	1⅛	Dudley	3-16
Manhattan	1⅝	East Noonday	3¼

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez, new	3⅛	Madison Copper	3
Calumet & Hecla	240	Pewabic, new	22⅛
Catalpa	1⅜	Quincy	20⅛
Copper Falls	15	Ridge	6
Franklin	15⅛	Silver Islet	36

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Aug. 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

Sangamon st, 211¼ ft s of Van Buren, e f, 46x118 ft, dated Aug. 6 (Emeline M. Shufeldt et al. to William McCoy) $ 5,750
Milwaukee av, 24 ft s e of Ashland, s w f, 24x120 ft, dated Aug. 30 (August D. Sezuck to Ernest Albrecht) 2,700
Thirty-seventh court, 48 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 24x124⅛ ft, dated Aug. 16 (Albert Crane to Dennis Sullivan) 795
West Huron st, s e cor of Bickerdike, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 23 (L. Schunemann to G. Schunemann) 2,000
Washtenaw av, 150 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 24x128 ft, dated Aug. 27 (John T. Dale to estate of L. Taylor) 400
Cleaver st, 192⅛ ft s of Blanche, w f, 27½x125 ft, dated Aug. 30 (M. Buckingham to F. Bieszka) 625
Dearborn av, 80 ft s of Superior st, e f, 20x80 ft, dated Aug. 30 (John J. P. Odell to Anna B. Linn) 2,500
Canal st, s w cor of Carroll av, e f, 20x80 ft, dated May 31 (Richard Allen to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co.) 3,500
West Twentieth st, 264 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 21 (Dana & Clayton to August C. W. Taube) 425
Union st, s w cor of Seventeenth, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 21 (W. J. Rankin to John Daly) 1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lavinia st, 410 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 55 ft to alley, dated Aug. 4 (Marcus Swain to Henry A. Wilson) $ 2,500
Stone av, 136 ft e of Centre, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 30 (C. L. Niehoff to Carl Pieritz) 525
Washington av, 175 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, w f, und ⅛ of 75x170 ft, dated Aug. 10 (estate of J. C. Cowdery to J. B. Stickney) 375
Pierson av, 100 ft s of Wright st, e f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated Aug. 28 (E. Z. and J. M. Adams to Ann McCabe) 525
Wentworth av, 250 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 25x122 ft, dated Aug. 5 (C. J. and W. H. Palmer to Mahlon Crozier) 500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Edbrook place, 124 ft e of Perry av, n f, 36x110⅛ ft, dated July 29 (Edwin Maynard to William Eckroth) $ 500
Edbrook place, 180 ft w of Powell av, s f, 24x110⅛ ft, dated Aug. 23 (P. P. Powell to Charles Bjorn) 350
Edbrook place, 208 ft w of Powell av, s f, 24x110⅛ ft, dated Aug. 23 (same to William L. Morse) 350

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	8,653	6,443	9,546	9,206
Wheat, bu	59,717	169,068	348,641	237,058
Corn, bu	471,150	323,028	510,203	377,171
Oats, bu	83,350	75,713	87,443	77,047
Rye, bu	7,418	22,166	2,357	49,554
Barley, bu	20,281	24,150	9,004	6,449
Grass seed, lbs	284,170	134,980	516,899	447,958
Flaxseed, lbs	1,065,137	1,098,076	556,900	2,486,285
Broom-corn, lbs	20,000	8,000	4,120	515
Cured meats, lbs	222,550	211,100	2,894,547	1,733,106
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	2
Beef, brls	....	....	100	81
Pork, brls	....	75	1,149	794
Lard, lbs	....	24,000	462,195	423,800
Tallow, lbs	37,989	4,560	84,890	199,000
Butter, lbs	187,283	253,063	257,033	228,430
Live hogs, No	16,093	5,166	6,908	6,182
Cattle, No	1,573	1,660	2,653	1,225
Sheep, No	849	52	....	....
Hides, lbs	125,050	70,489	227,420	81,780
Highwines, brls	....	50	100	50
Wool, lbs	104,895	168,728	99,670	132,484
Potatoes, bu	1,708	480	....	20
Coal, tons	7,428	4,763	2,447	1,238
Hay, tons	50	94	21	27
Lumber, m	9,810	12,465	3,185	3,065
Shingles, m	338	400	90	152
Salt, brls	8,284	24,108	3,716	4,139

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 215 bu wheat, 1,486 bu corn.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 78 cars red winter wheat, 4 cars No. 2 winter, 27 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected, 1 car mixed, 1 car No. 1 spring, 105 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (241 wheat); 809 cars and 73,700 bu No. 2 corn, 308 cars and 30,500 bu high mixed, 56 cars and 6,000 bu rejected, 1 car no grade (1,174 corn); 70 cars white oats, 18 cars No. 2 mixed, 28 cars rejected (116 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 23 cars and 200 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (26 rye); 17 cars No. 2 barley, 17 cars No. 3 do, 28 cars No. 4 do, 2 cars No. 5 do (64 barley). Total (1,621 cars), 892,000 bu. Inspected out: 287,126 bu wheat, 492,094 bu corn, 6,510 bu oats, 1,397 bu rye, 609 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday in grain, and quiet in hog product, except meats. The principal cereals were stronger; corn being advanced as a consequence of peculiar weather conditions, and wheat following in its track. Oats were steady. Rye was unchanged on spot, but lower for futures, and barley was weak. Provisions averaged easier, there being comparatively little demand; they fell off in sympathy with hogs, rallied some, but ruled easy in the latter part of the day. Mess pork closed irregularly lower at $17.05@17.10 for September, $16.70@16.75 for October, and $12.50@12.60 for November. Lard closed 5@7½c lower, at $7.70@7.72½ seller September, and $7.80@7.82½ for October. Short ribs closed 5@10c lower, at $8.00 for September. Spring wheat closed ½c higher, at 87¼c for September and 88⅜c for October. Red winter closed at 92c cash or seller August. Corn closed ⅜c higher, at 38⅜c for September and 39⅜c asked for October. Oats closed ⅜c higher, at 26⅜c for October and about 26¼c for September. Rye closed at 73⅝c for September and 74¼c for October. Barley was lower at 74c for next month and 75c for October. Hogs were quiet and weak at $4.70@5.00 for light and at $4.40@5.30 for heavy. Cattle were unchanged, with sales at $2.00@5.00.

The dry-goods market had no specially new features. The demand is now slowly on the increase, and the opening of the autumn trade is near at hand. Prices are running along about steady. Groceries continue active and the general market maintains a decidedly firm tone. Sugars are in large demand and continue very firm. Coffees, though ordered rather sparingly, are held at full prices, the available supply being light. There was a firm market for butter and cheese, neither arriving in sufficient quantities to meet the current demand. The latter was quoted higher, at 12½@13c for full cream. Dried fruits were quoted as before. Fish also were unchanged. The oil trade was active, with carbon held ½c higher, and turpentine offered at 1c decline. Pig-iron was steady. The demand was moderate. Coal was dull, as previously quoted.

Lumber was active at the yards, and firm. The cargo market was steady, with larger offerings. Common brick, lime, and other materials for building were in fair local demand. Wool remains quiet, but is held at old prices, and there appears to be a willingness to wait till manufacturers and other buyers get ready to take it. Hides and broom-corn were steady. The leading seeds—timothy and flax-seed—were active and firmer, supplies falling below expectations. Poultry, eggs, and game were in demand for local use, and steady. Green fruits were irregular in price, the great abundance of peaches keeping prices down, and much of the fruit was soft and fast becoming useless.

Lake freights were 4½c for corn and 5c for wheat early, and declined ⅛c later, closing at 4⅛c for corn and 4⅝c for wheat to Buffalo. About fourteen loads were reported taken for 335,000 bu corn and 150,000 bu wheat.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58½c for do to Glasgow, 68¾c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 75c for do to Antwerp or Bremen.

The aggregated receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 543,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 581,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 26,429 brls; wheat, 250,500 bu; corn, 302,300 bu; oats, 85,036 bu; corn-meal, 238 pkgs; rye, 3,400 bu; malt, 12,126 bu; pork, 381 brls; beef, 1,650 brls; cut meats, 3,032 pkgs; lard, 855 tcs; whisky, 358 brls.

Exports for forty-eight hours—Wheat, 594,000 bu; corn, 129,000 bu.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	W'k end. Aug. 28, '80.	W'k end. Aug. 21, '80.	W'k end. Aug. 30, '79.
Flour, brls	130,672	111,172	111,680
Wheat, bu	3,095,352	3,910,700	4,937,757
Corn, bu	1,263,846	1,894,772	826,078
Oats, bu	8,523	3,163	4,079
Rye, bu	45,444	....	54,836
Barley, bu	....	....	17,714
Pork, brls	4,526	4,692	8,651
Lard, lbs	4,384,239	3,571,275	5,652,307
Bacon, lbs	10,941,103	14,568,047	10,014,073

The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Wednesday evening last, with comparisons:

	Week ending Aug. 25, 1880.	Week ending Aug. 18, 1880.	Week ending Aug. 27, 1879.
Flour, brls	59,386	67,844	55,548
Wheat, bu	1,678,036	1,804,174	2,115,446
Corn, bu	285,611	1,243,581	680,569

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	Aug. 28, 1880.	Aug. 21, 1880.	Aug. 30, 1879.	Aug. 31, 1878.
Wheat, bu	2,502,000	2,803,000	2,625,000	1,636,000
Corn, bu	2,516,000	2,883,000	2,171,000	1,172,000
Oats, bu	48,000	42,000	643,000	561,000
Rye, bu	60,000	47,000	100,000	86,000
Barley, bu	15,000	21,000	26,000	203,000

The number of live stock assessed in Illinois and Nebraska for the years 1879 and 1880 compare as follows:

ILLINOIS.

	1880.	1879.	Increase, 1880.
Cattle	1,999,788	1,722,057	277,731
Hogs	3,133,557	2,013,718	1,119,839
Horses	912,686	881,951	30,635

NEBRASKA.

	1880.	1879.	Increase, 1880.
Cattle	675,244	513,668	161,576
Hogs	767,702	562,890	204,812
Sheep	194,959	131,787	63,167

One of our leading operators was talking yesterday about the prospects for hog product. He says there is a big demand from Europe, which must continue, as the people there are well off, and their home hog crop will only average some 70 per cent of that of last year. They have already well drawn down our stocks, reducing them by some 9,000,000 lbs last week, in addition to the proceeds of current packing and receipts from other points. He says there is practically little left here except about 100,000 brls of pork, and the way in which that is being taken out in the shape of pork strips is a caution to those who think it is not wanted. The people of Continental Europe are buying meats ahead freely, and the prospect now is that all our pork product will be wanted about as fast as made during the coming winter. If this be the case there will naturally be a sharp demand for corn to feed stock, and it may be that present corn prices will prove to be too low, after all, though there is said to be a loss now of about 3c per bu on direct shipments of corn to the seaboard for sale there. The British grain prospects are less brilliant than they were a few weeks ago, owing to heavy rains, but parties who have recently returned from a trip through the British Islands say that crops there are very much better than last year. A great deal of ground has been under water, but with all that the folks both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent are relatively well supplied. They will still want a good deal of grain from us, but can afford to be comparatively independent in buying. Meanwhile there is reason to think that our wheat crop will exceed that of 1879 very little, if at all. We got rid of that easily enough, in spite of high prices; the lower prices now acceptable to holders should enable us to sell nearly the whole of the current surplus. It would do no harm to have growers forced to hold a little over into the next harvest year, as they have often done in the case of corn.

A letter was received here yesterday noting that three car-loads of new ear corn had been marketed in Mason County, this State. Ear corn of this crop was also on the market last Saturday at Atchison, Kas. That is early enough in all conscience. Some parties think that new corn will be offered freely by the middle of October.

The imports of breadstuffs into the United Kingdom from September to July 31, for the last three years, have been, according to the English Board of Trade returns, expressed in quarters as follows:

	1877-8. Qrs.	1878-9. Qrs.	1879-80. Qrs.
Wheat flour	2,198,857	2,380,078	2,754,587
Wheat	10,763,100	10,332,644	12,144,615
Maize	8,331,434	8,184,347	6,541,768
Oats	4,074,145	3,947,581	4,924,378
Barley	3,727,574	2,671,153	3,412,871
Peas	386,638	324,772	429,783
Beans	628,162	348,415	605,277
Flour and wheat, equal bushels	108,695,656	101,701,776	119,033,616
Maize, equal bushels	66,563,472	65,460,776	52,334,144

The receipts during July from the Atlantic seabord of the United States included the following:

	Wheat, cwts.	Flour, cwts.
1880	2,374,193	561,282
1879	1,922,093	472,345
1878	1,645,770	325,857

Showing a continuous increase in both wheat and flour.

The following were the exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat from Atlantic ports, New Orleans, and Montreal for the week ending Aug. 25. Also corn:

	Wheat.	Corn.
Great Britain	2,946,297	1,656,077
France	673,552	37,220
Holland and Belgium	1,010,636	94,231
Denmark	181,432	....
Spain	63,749	....
Portugal	192,637	....
Brazil, West Indies, etc.	59,873	3,964
Totals	5,163,166	1,791,492

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather slow and somewhat more steady than usual, but averaged easier. September pork was quoted strong at full previous prices. October pork sold down 10@15c but rallied, the longs taking all that was offered towards the close. New pork was only in light demand, but was relatively firm on the more deferred futures. Lard was less inquired for, the urgent buyers having filled in the latter part of last week. Meats were reported to be in good demand for export, especially for delivery during the winter months, but the orders do not come on 'Change, and are filled in a private way. They were active in local futures yesterday. The local hog market was lower, which tended to depress prices of product. The deliveries which will be in order next Wednesday are understood to have been pretty well provided for, and no apprehensions are expressed in regard to a decided movement either way, except that the property will be carried round at a lively rate.

MESS PORK—Declined 10@15c per brl on anything after September, and closed a shade below the latest prices of Saturday, at $17.10 spot or seller September, $16.70@16.75 seller October, $12.67½@12.70 seller November, $12.30@12.35 seller the year, and $12.55@12.70 for January. Sales were reported of 250 brls seller August at $17.05; 2,000 brls seller September at $17.05@17.10; 3,000 brls seller October at $16.65@16.70; 1,500 brls seller November at $12.60@12.65; 6,000 brls seller the year at $12.30@12.47½; and 9,000 brls seller January at $12.60@12.75. Total, 21,750 brls.

LARD—Declined 12½@15c per 100 lbs, and closed steadier at only 7½c below the latest prices of Saturday, at $7.70@7.72½ for round lots, spot or seller September, $7.80@7.82½ seller October, and $7.60 bid for January. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot on private terms; 12,500 tcs seller September at $7.62½@7.80; 13,000 tcs seller October at $7.75@7.87½; and 3,500 tcs seller January at $7.52½@7.62½. Total, 29,250 tcs.

MEATS—Declined about 5c per 100 lbs, and recovered later, with the business chiefly on local futures. Export cuts were nearly nominal. Sales were reported of 4,250,000 lbs short ribs at $8.05 spot, $8.00@8.10 seller September, $7.95@8.12½ seller October, and $6.50 seller January; 700 boxes long and short clears at $8.12½@8.20; 250 boxes do seller January at $6.62½. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$8.05	$5.35	$8.00	$8.50
Spot, boxed	8.25	5.50	8.20	8.70
September, boxed	8.25	5.50	8.20	8.70
October, boxed	8.25	5.50	8.20	8.70

Short ribs, seller September, closed at $8.07½@8.10. Long clears quoted at $7.85 loose and $8.05 boxed; Cumberlands, $8.00@8¼c boxed; long cut hams, 9@9¾c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9¼@10c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 8¼@8½c.

Bacon quoted at 6¼@6¾c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9@9¼c for short clears, 11@11½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@6c and yellow at 4@4½c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.25@8.50 for mess, $8.75@9.00 for extra mess, and $18.00@19.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5¾@6¼c for city and 5½@5¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was again dull, with little change in prices. The trading was almost entirely local, exporters having scarcely yet wakened up to the fact that new flour is for sale. There is a moderate inquiry for old. Sales were reported of 270 brls winters on private terms; 1,350 brls double extras, partly at $6.25@6.75 for patents; 350 brls no grade at $2.00@3.00; and 25 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,995 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@4.75 for good to choice extras.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand and easier. Sales were 8 cars bran at $9.25@9.75; 2 cars middlings at $11.50@13.50; 1 car wheat screenings at $10.50; 2 cars feed at $13.00@14.00; 1 car coarse corn-meal at $14.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active and stronger, advancing 1@1¼c, and closing ½c above the latest prices of Saturday. The British markets were quoted dull and tending easier, but our receipts were again small, with relatively large shipments reported, and the long continued wet weather probably incited a better speculative demand here, under which prices stiffened. The trading seems to be chiefly local, outside buyers holding off, as the situation does not seem to warrant the belief in better prices, but sellers were deterred by the fact that prices are already low. The one thing that has sustained the market during the past two weeks in spite of foreign depression is the knowledge that plenty of capital is watching the wheat market, prepared to take hold when prices shall seem to be low enough. The strength in corn and pork is also favorable to firmness in wheat, as it makes country holders unwilling to sell at prices which they regard as disproportionately low. Seller October opened at 88⅛c, advanced to 89⅛c, fell back to 88⅛c, reacted to 89c, and receded to 88⅜c at the close. Seller September sold at 86¼@87⅜c, closing at 87¼c. Seller the month sold at 86¼@87⅛c, and the year at 86¾@87⅛c, both closing at 86⅝c. November was quiet at 88⅞@89⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 28,800 bu No. 2 at 87@87⅛c; 5,000 bu old do at 88¼c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 80@80½c; 400 bu old do at 78c; and 8,800 bu by sample at 50@82½c. Total, 44,200 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in better demand and firmer. The market for red advanced 1c per bu and closed firm at 92c for spot or seller August, and nominally the same for September. There was, however, nothing doing in futures, the inquiry being altogether from shippers. Spot sales were reported of 21,200 bu No. 2 red at 92c; 1,400 bu do at 91½c; 4,400 bu long-berried at 94@96c; 11,200 bu No. 3 at 89@89½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 84c; and 4,000 bu by sample at 75@95c. Total, 43,400 bu. The receipts at other points were larger than usual, Toledo and St. Louis reporting an aggregate of 407,000 bu.

CORN—Was moderately active and stronger, advancing ⅜c, and closing ⅜c above the latest prices of Saturday. Liverpool reported a decline of 3d per quarter, and our receipts were again large, but there was a better demand, and that helped prices. The speculative inquiry seemed to be mixed as to its motive, some buying because corn has been injured in certain sections by drought, and others because there has been too much rain, with fears of a wet fall that will be bad for corn. The shipping demand was helped by an easier feeling in lake freights. We note the unusual fact that gilt-edged receipts were at a premium over regular. Those dated since last Friday will carry into September on first storage, and still have five days to run. They closed at 38⅝c, with regular held at 38⅜c. Seller October opened at 39⅜c, advanced to 40⅛@40⅛c, and settled back to 39⅝c bid at the close. Seller September sold at 38⅛@38⅝c, closing at 38⅜c. August ranged the same as regular No. 2, at 38⅛@38⅜c. November sold at 39⅞@40⅛c, the year at 38@38⅛c, and May at 44c. Spot sales were reported of 320,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 38⅛@38⅝c; 3,000 bu white at 39½c; 15,600 bu new mixed and rejected at 37⅛@38c; 13,000 bu by sample at 33@38c on track; 600 bu do at 36c; 7,000 bu at 38⅛@39c free on board cars; and 1,000 bu ears at 30c. Total 360,200 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active, the longer futures being about ⅜c higher. The receipts were liberal, with more demand from shippers, and samples were about ½c higher. The trading was chiefly in October, which opened at 26⅛c, and sold to 27c, advancing in sympathy with corn, and closed at 26⅜c. September sold at 25¾@26⅛c, and closed at 26¼@26⅜c. August oats were quiet at 26⅜@27c, and cash were 26⅛@26⅜c in car lots. November oats were 26⅞@27c, and quiet. Rejected closed quiet at 22c. Cash sales were reported of 14,500 bu No. 2 at 26¼@26⅞c; 18,800 bu by sample at 25½@28c on track; and 52,000 bu at 25¼@27¼c for mixed, and 27@29½c for white, all free on board. Total 85,300 bu.

RYE—Was in fair demand. August sold freely in settlement at 77c, and closed strong, the deal not being closed. September sold at 73⅝c, and October at 74⅜@75c. Car-lots were 76½c. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at 76½@77c; 400 bu rejected at 68½c; 1,600 bu by sample at 71@77c on track; and 400 bu at 72½c free on board. Total, 14,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was weak and lower. The receipts were larger, running up to 64 cars, and samples were rather slow, the demand from maltsters being comparatively light. Seller October sold early at 76c, and closed 1c lower at 75c bid. September was quiet at 74c. Car lots of No. 2 brought 72½@73c, and No. 3 was quiet at 53@54c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 73@73c; 12,500 bu by sample at 35@80c on track; and 4,500 bu at 50@80c free on board. Total, 23,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat closed steady at 88⅜c for October. Sales 245,000 bu at 87⅛c for August, 87⅛@87¼c for September, 88⅜@88⅝c for October, and 89⅛c, for November. Corn closed at 39⅝@39⅞c for October, with sales of 320,000 bu at 38⅝c for August, 38⅝c for September, 39⅝@39⅞c for October, and 39⅞c for November. Rye—Sales 25,000 bu at 73⅛@73⅝c for September, and 74⅛c for October. Mess pork closed at $16.70@16.75 for October, and at $12.50@12.60 for November. Sales 1,750 brls, at $12.60@12.62½ for January, $12.50 for November, and $17.05 for September. Lard closed at $7.80@7.82½ for October, with sales of 4,250 tcs, at $7.65 for January, $7.60 for the year, $7.80@7.82½ for October and $7.70@7.72½ for September. Short ribs were easier. Sales 150,000 lbs, at $8.00 for September and for October.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Is in little better request and steady. A few car-loads of new corn have arrived. Dealers quote now at 3@5½c per lb. Crop reports are variable, some being good and others bad. Many sections report an increase in acreage, but this seems to be largely offset by a reduced yield:

Choice hurl and carpet	6 @6½
Fine green, self-working	5 @6
Red-tipped, do	4½@5
Inferior and common	4 @4½
Crooked	3 @3½

BUTTER—Remains firm. The demand is not particularly brisk, but, as the current receipts are not sufficient to satisfy it, holders are in a position to sustain the high prices that have ruled for some time past. Some fancy creamery is held at 27c, and sales have been effected at that figure, but there is very little butter good enough to command over 26c. We quote:

Creamery	24 @26
Good to choice dairy	18 @22
Ladle packed	16 @18
Packing stock	13 @15
Grease	8 @10

BAGGING—Trade was more quiet. The active season is now drawing to a close, and the tone of the market is less firm than a fortnight ago. The following prices are being realized:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu.	12 @14
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14½
Lewiston	20	Gunnies, double	22 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

BUILDING MATERIALS—The local demand is fair, and the market steady:

Common brick	$ @7.00
Lime, per brl, in bulk	69@ 75
Lime, per brl	90@1.00
American Portland cement	3.00@3.25
Plastering hair, per bu	20

CHEESE—Continues active and strong. The August as well as the July product is closely sold up, and the available supply is far short of the wants of the trade; consequently the advantage is all with holders, and they have succeeded in establishing a further advance. Prices are now fully 7c per lb higher than one year ago. We quote:

Full cream	12½@13
Part skim	10½@11½
Full skim	8 @ 9
Low grades	6 @ 7

COAL—Was reported dull, with prices steady as given below:

Range and nut	$6.75
Egg and grate	6.50
Erie and Brier Hill	6.00
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50
Piedmont	6.00
Blossburg	5.50
Indiana block	5.00
Wilmington	4.00

EGGS—Fresh packages were steady at 12c per dozen.

FISH—Remains quiet and fairly steady at the quotations given below:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½-brl	$ 4.40 @ 4.50
Whitefish, family, ½-brl	3.00 @ 3.15
Trout, ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.75
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits	1.00 @ 1.15
Mackerel—Family kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ₩ 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Summer cured	5.00
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Holland, ₩ keg	95 @ 1.00
Herring—Scaled, ₩ box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brls	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers had nothing specially new to report. Trade remains without signs of activity and prices are without much positive strength. The few orders received were promptly filled at the quotations following:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers	13 @ 15
Turkish prunes, old	4 @ 4½
Turkish prunes	5 @ 5½
Raisins, layers	2.10 @2.15
Raisins, London layers	2.30 @2.35
Raisins, Valencia	8¼@ 8½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.25 @2.30
Zante currants	6 @ 6¼
Citron	25 @ 26

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	11½@ 13
Apples, Eastern	5½@ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	6 @ 7
Raspberries	28 @ 29
Blackberries, new	8¼@ 8¾
Pitted cherries	18 @ 19

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 11½
Almonds, Tarragona	18½@ 19
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13
Brazils	6 @ 6½
Pecans	9 @ 12½

GREEN FRUITS—There was no improvement. The offerings were reduced, but big for Monday, and many of the fresh peaches had been damaged by the rain. Other fruits were soft, too, and this increased the desire to sell, and disarranged prices:

Peaches, per box or basket	$ 15@ 25
Plums, per basket	20@ 25
Pears, per box	[illegible] 40
Grapes, per lb	3@ 7
Apples, per brl	1.25@ 1.75
Crab apples	20@ 25
Watermelons, per 100	5.00@ 8.00
Muskmelons, per crate	50@ 1.00
Lemons, per box	4.50@ 5.00
California pears, per box	3.00@ 3.50
California plums, per box	2.25

GROCERIES—A continued strong market for sugars was reported. There is a large demand, and a further advance seems probable, although prices are now more than 2c per lb higher than a year ago. Coffees were firmer; the Eastern market being higher. Sirups, rice, spices, etc., ruled about steady. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7½
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾
Rangoon	6 @ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	24 @28
Mocha	26 @27
Maracaibo	18 @20
Rio, fancy	18 @19
Rio, common	14 @16
Rio, roasting	12¼@13¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	11¼@11⅜
Crushed	11¼@11⅜
Powdered	11¼@11⅜
Granulated standard	10¾@11
Do. not standard	10⅝
A standard	10⅜@10½
A No. 2	10⅛@10¼
Extra C	10⅛@10¼
C No. 1	9⅞@10
Yellow	8½@ 9½

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	45 @48
Prime corn or sugar	42 @44
Fair to good corn or sugar	38 @41
Blackstrap	25 @29
Choice New Orleans molasses	63 @65
Prime do	58 @60
Fair do	48 @50
Common do	40 @45

SPICES.

Allspice	16½@17
Cloves	38 @40
Pepper	16½@17½
Nutmegs	95 @98

HAY—Was steady, with a moderate inquiry from the city trade, and some outside orders for No. 1 timothy were placed:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton	$12.50@13.00
No. 2 timothy, ₩ ton	12.00@12.50
Mixed	11.50
Upland prairie	11.00
No. 1 prairie	9.00
Slough	6.50@ 7.00

HIDES—Were salable to the regular dealers at quotations. Receipts are light. Quotations:

Green-cured hides, light, ₩ lb	10
Green-cured, heavy	9½
Damaged hides	8 @ 8½
Calf, ₩ lb	15 @15½
Dry-salted, ₩ lb	12½@13½
Dry flint	17
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35

OILS—Carbon was ½c higher. Turpentine declined 1c. Prices of other oils remained as before, and were steady and firm. Trade continues active. We now quote:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 21
Carbon, 110 degrees test	13
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test	15
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	20½
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white	17½
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin water white	20½
Lard, extra	65
Lard, No. 1	52
Lard, No. 2	45
Linseed, raw	55
Linseed, boiled	58
Sperm	1.30 @1.35
Whale, winter bleached	60
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	43
Straits	45
Turpentine	38
Miner's oil, white	60
Miner's oil, yellow	58
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	11½
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	12½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	17½

POTATOES—Rose were $1.25 per brl. The farmers nearly supply the city, and light stocks are carried on the street.

POULTRY—Was steady at 6@8c per lb for old chickens, and 9@10c for springs. Turkeys were 8c per lb. Prairie grouse were $2.50 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was active and firmer, less being offered than was expected. Sales were made at $2.05@2.20, prime being about $2.10 at the last. Flax seed advanced 1c, selling at $1.14½@1.15. Clover was quiet at $4.90@5.10.

SALT—Was in good demand, and steady at the late advance:

Fine salt, per brl	$1.00@1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.00
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00

WHISKY—Was in good demand at a further advance of 1c. Sales were reported of 400 brls on the basis of $1.12 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—The market is still quiet. Stocks are accumulating, but there seems to be no pressure to sell or desire to cut prices in order to attract buyers. Dealers expect a good trade in the fall. Quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	45@50
Coarse or dirty tub	35@40
Fine unwashed fleece	20@28
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@23
Medium unwashed fleece	28@31
Medium washed fleece	38@42
Fine and coarse washed fleece	35@40

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 5,000; same time last week, 5,300; official last week, 24,849; shipped last week, 14,341. There was not a very liberal supply of fat cattle, the total receipts of natives barely reaching 2,000 head. Consequently for good shipping grades, and qualities good enough for the export trade, the market was fairly firm, though the demand was lacking in activity. Of extra grades there were a number of droves and sales at $4.70@4.90 made a total of some 500 head. In one instance $5.00 was obtained, Wood Bros. selling two loads at that price. They averaged 1,954 lbs. Of the entire receipts fully 3,000 were Texas and Western cattle. For those there was a fair demand from canners and butchers, and, notwithstanding the large number on sale, prices were well supported. Old cows and rough thin mixed lots of natives were neglected and weak. The day's trading was done at $2.00@5.00,—the bulk at $2.50@2.90 for Texas; at $2.90@3.12½ for Colorado-Texas; at $3.65@4.50 for shipping steers; and at $4.70@4.90 for exporters. But little stuff went over, and the market finished steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$4.75@5.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.50@4.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.15@4.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.60@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 860 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.35
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.00
Texans	2.25@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	1,954	$5.00	63	1,064	$3.90
35	1,484	4.90	18	1,100	3.75
30	1,661	4.90	12	1,085	3.75
39	1,682	4.90	12	996	3.70
17	1,476	4.87½	20	1,011	3.65
167	1,428	4.70	29	1,125	3.60
16	1,389	4.70	22	988	3.60
16	1,447	4.70	61 Colorados	1,119	3.45
23	1,426	4.70	38	1,149	3.45
29	1,378	4.50	65	1,134	3.40
29	1,364	4.50	64 Colo. Tex.	1,005	3.12½
45	1,390	4.60	38 Colo. Tex.	983	3.12½
36	1,504	4.60	43	1,118	3.45
17	1,206	4.50	42 Colo. Tex.	976	3.05
52	1,560	4.45	38 Colo. Tex.	955	3.00
56	1,234	4.40	41 Colo. Tex.	1,067	3.00
20	1,243	4.37½	84 Colo. Tex.	1,061	3.00
110	1,216	4.35	44 Colo. Tex.	954	3.00
46	1,315	4.30	121 Colo. Tex.	984	3.00
17	1,165	4.30	121 Colo. Tex.	984	3.00
15	1,274	4.15	37 Colo. Tex.	1,000	3.00
72	1,166	4.15	40 Colo. Tex.	973	3.12½
38	1,174	4.12½	76 Texas	980	2.90
52	1,172	4.12½	66 Texas	757	2.75
11	1,286	4.12½	28 Texas	952	2.70
42	1,030	4.12½	47 Texas	752	2.65
18	1,206	4.00	21	600	2.30

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 19,000; same time last week, 21,381; official last week, 120,162; shipped last week, 32,219. Prices ranged about the same as on Saturday, with perhaps a slightly lower average, the quality being hardly as good. The fresh receipts were liberal, and the supply, being augmented by some 10,000 stale hogs, proved excessive, and the feeling was weak all around. Coarse mixed packing lots and light grassers were especially dull, and in those descriptions the tendency of the market still seems to be in a downward direction. Common to prime light hogs sold at $4.70@5.00. A few singers fetched $5.05@5.10, while there were numerous sales of inferior light at $4.20@4.50. Heavy weights suited to the wants of the Eastern trade were taken at $4.85@5.30, and mixed packing grades at $4.40@4.85. Not all sold, and the general market closed weak.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
25	302	$5.35	50	194	$5.00	27	302	$4.75
24	292	5.30	38	261	4.95	22	270	4.75
43	290	5.30	181	195	5.00	38	265	4.75
34	262	5.25	61	261	4.90	20	262	4.50
31	257	5.25	185	258	4.85	53	250	4.60
66	295	5.20	30	258	4.85	86	138	4.50
104	281	5.10	40	258	4.85	163	150	4.40
26	174	5.10	33	259	4.85	46	212	4.40
27	223	5.00	67	281	4.80	55	200	4.30
29	189	5.00	28	262	4.80	35	184	4.30
63	271	5.05	53	260	4.80	26	290	4.25
35	262	5.00	59	240	4.75	22	216	4.25
31	202	5.00	27	283	4.75	54	153	4.35
25	200	5.00	34	262	4.75	57	256	4.35
62	189	5.00	36	179	4.75	75	154	4.30
32	191	5.00	46	245	4.70	22	171	4.20
110	191	5.00	36	245	4.70	25	175	4.20
58	219	5.00	66	219	4.70	51	177	4.20
72	195	5.00	43	173	4.70	168	153	4.30
79	198	5.00	42	255	4.80	32	186	4.30
25	208	5.00	26	285	4.75	47	189	4.10
44	182	5.00						

SHEEP—Received, 750; same time last week, 476; offered last week, 3,580; shipped last week, 448. There was a better demand, and a firmer market was experienced. We quote inferior to choice grades at $2.75@4.40.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,500, making 12,870 for the week, against 14,150 the week before. Demand good. Trade active at an advance of strong $1.00 per head on ordinary and medium grades and of 25c on good to extra. Some poor natives went down to $7.75 and a number of car-loads of extra steers up to $10.25@10.50, but general sales were at $8.00@10.00 for native steers and $7.25@8.25 for Texans and Colorado half-breeds. Exporters used 70 car-loads. Will ship to-day 290 live cattle and 300 live sheep, and exported during the week 2,100 live cattle, 4,000 quarters beef, 1,070 live sheep, 724 carcasses mutton, and 116 dressed pigs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,600, making 32,630 for the week, against 34,330 for the previous week. Sheep firm at former prices, or $3.00@5.50 for poorest to best. Lambs scarcer and higher, with quick sale at $5.00@6.00; a few choice at $6.25.

SWINE—Receipts, 8,160, making 26,460 for the week, against 24,700 for the preceding week; 9 car-loads sold alive at $5.40@5.50 per 100 lbs; reported quiet and unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 2,771 head of through and 1,071 of yard stock; total for the week ending this day, 4,049 through and 3,163 local, against 4,947 through and 3,775 local the week before; supply about equal so far this week, and all on hand sold out at about the same as last Monday; best shipping steers, $4.85@5.00; fair to good butchers' stock, $4.15@4.75; common and light stuff, $3.25@3.80; stockers and feeders, light supply, $3.00@3.75; bulls, cows, and stags, $1.70@4.00; sales today, 1,378 head; 39 loads, or 663 head, were for the New York market, the balance to country dealers and the local butchers' trade.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,445 head; total for the week, 14,455, against 16,070 the week before; Yorkers, $4.75@5.00; Philadelphias, $5.35@5.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,300 head; total for the week, 17,800, against 17,100 the week before; selling fair at $3.50@4.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—CATTLE—Stronger; export steers, $4.70@5.00; good to choice shipping, $4.40@4.65; medium do, $4.00@4.30; fair to choice cows and heifers, $2.50@3.10; fair to choice grass Texans, $2.50@3.15. Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 700.

SHEEP—Steady, unchanged; fair to extra, $3.00@4.00; receipts, 800; shipments, 1,200.

HOGS—Fairly active; Yorkers, $4.80@4.90; mixed packing, $4.70@5.00; butchers' to fancy, $5.10@5.20; receipts, 5,400; shipments, 2,800.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 30.—BEEF CATTLE—Market more active; best grades a shade better; very best, $4.75@5.25; first quality, $3.75@4.75; medium, $2.75@3.50; ordinary, $2.50@2.75; most sales from $3.75@4.25; receipts, 3,365.

SWINE—Full supply; only moderate demand; prices a shade off; quotations, $5.50@7.50; receipts, 5,960.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,497; quotations: Sheep, $3.50@4.75; lambs, $4.00@5.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 1,343 head; slow; native shippers, $3.30@4.20; native cows, $1.75@2.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.25; grass Texans, $1.75@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 729 head; shipments, 187; market weak; choice, $4.60; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.50@4.55.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—HOGS—Dull and nominal; common, $3.90@4.50; light, $4.55@4.80; packing, $4.85@5.20; butchers', $5.25@5.35; receipts, 1,600; shipments 253.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30.—HOGS—Steady; $4.75@5.10; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 2,000.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet. The offerings were large, being 37 loads early. The rain and full condition of the yard-docks kept buyers away, and the larger portion of the fleet was carried over. Old prices were asked, and shingles and lath were quoted higher. Quotations:

Green piece stuff	$ 9.25 @ 9.50
Green common inch	10.00 @11.00
Green medium	11.50 @14.50
Green good inch	15.00 @18.00
Standard shingles	2.30 @ 2.40
Extra shingles	2.60 @ 2.70
Lath	1.65 @ 1.75

The yard-market was firm, the demand continuing active. The shipments run up to nearly 4,000 m ft a day, and the local sales are considerable. The docks are said to be crowded with lumber that has just been unloaded from vessels; and the rain has prevented yardmen from getting it into piles. Following is the price-list:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$ 47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	43.00
Third clear do	38.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	43.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	19.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box-boards, 13 inch and upwards	17.00@45.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	23.00@27.00
Fencing, first quality	12.50@13.50
Fencing, No. 2	10.50@11.50
Common boards	12.00@13.00
Common boards, No. 2, 14 and 18 ft	10.00@11.00
Dimension stuff	12.50@13.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet	12.50@14.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	11.00@12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.25

The river lumber-markets are all reported active, and prices are advancing. At Minneapolis trade is good, but there has not yet been any change in prices.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 4d; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 9s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—New No. 1, 5s 1d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 67s. Lard, 43s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—4:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—COTTON—Lower at 7 1-16@7¼d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,850.

GRAIN—Corn—New Western mixed, 5s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—27s.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 8@8¼d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s 6d@25s 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—23¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d@11s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 4d@8s 10d; spring, 7s 9d@9s; white, 8s 6d@9s 6d; club, 9s 6d@10s. Corn, 5s. Pork, 67s. Lard, 43s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Wheat buyers contend for a decline, but have not yet succeeded; red winter, 8s 8d; No. 2 spring, 8s 11d; No. 3 do, 8s 4d. Corn dull and easier at 5s@5s 1d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull. Corn dull at 3d decline. Arrived—Wheat rather dull. Corn quiet and steady. To arrive—Wheat rather dull. Corn quiet and steady. Pork, 67s. Lard, 43s. Bacon—Long clear, 42s; short clear, 44s 9d. Tallow, 35s 9d. Cheese, 65s. Beef, 62s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn, not much doing. Country markets a shade lower.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat buyers hold off. Corn weaker at 5s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn steady; fair average American mixed, 24s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easy. Corn steady. Country markets for wheat—English and French generally cheaper.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Winter wheat moderately active, but again depressed and unsettled as to values, receding during the day about ½@1c under pressure to place supplies and continued reports of an adverse tenor from the West, as well as from Europe. Export buyers operated with marked reserve in the option line. October and November options on No. 2 red attracted the most attention at modified figures, closing generally weak. Spring wheat very quiet. Bids ruled about 1c under asking sales, which were about as on Saturday. Sales 101,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.07@1.07¾, closing at $1.07 asked; 192,000 bu do, September options, at $1.06¾@1.07¾; 32,000 bu No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee and choice hard spring at $1.05@1.05 (against $1.03@1.05 on Saturday). Corn more active at, however, irregular prices, prompt deliveries yielding about ¼@½c; options, after opening somewhat stronger, also declining a shade toward the close, leaving off with rather more steadiness; mixed Western ungraded, 50½@51½c, as to quality. Oats attracted more attention, and toward the close advanced about ½@1c, leaving off quite firmly at the improvement on reduced offerings; No. 2 Chicago quoted at the close at 37@37½c. Rye in better supply and again quoted weaker, with a moderate demand noted; No. 3 Western, prompt delivery, 13,000 bu on private terms; quoted at 87@87½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products in more demand at variable prices, closing firm. Mess pork in moderate request for prompt delivery; quoted at $15.87½@16.00; in the ordinary option line Western mess attracted little attention, but closed stronger; August options, $15.70@15.80. Cut meats in light request at firmer rates. Bacon quiet; long clear, 8¾c. Western lard moderately sought for early delivery, closing for contract grade at $8.15@8.17½; option line fairly active, business closing firm; September, $8.12½; October, $8.20; November, $8.07½@8.10.

TALLOW—In request; sales 150,000 lbs at 6 5-16@6 7-16c.

SUGARS—Raw in fair request, on a basis of 7¾@7⅞c for fair to good refining; Cuba refined less active and quoted barely steady; cut loaf, 10¾c; crushed, 10¾c.

FREIGHTS—Accommodation berth ruled generally firm, and by steam for Liverpool again favoring shipowners on comparatively limited offerings and fair inquiry. Grain freights offering reservedly for Liverpool by steam. Room for grain quoted at 7d; 4,100 packages provisions at 27s 6d@40s, (mainly through freight); quoted through at from 59@72½c per 100 pounds, as to routes.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—COTTON—Easy at 12@12⅛c. Futures barely steady; August, 11.91c; September, 11c; October, 10.52c; November, 10.41c; December, 10.42c; January, 10.52c; February, 10.64c; March, 10.76c.

FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 26,000 brls; shipments, 25,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $3.30@3.90; common to good extras, $3.75@4.25; good to choice, $4.30@6.25; white wheat extra, $4.25@4.65; extra Ohio, $4.00@5.75; St. Louis, $4.10@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; receipts, 351,000 bu; shipments, 504,000 bu; No. 2 spring nominal, $1.04@1.05 afloat; ungraded red, 98c@$1.07; No. 3 do, $1.04@1.05; No. 2 do, $1.07@1.07¾; mixed winter, $1.04¼@1.05¾; ungraded white, $1.03@1.08; No. 2 do, $1.05; No. 1 do, $1.07@1.07¾; No. 2 red, August, $1.06¾@1.07¾; September, $1.06¾@1.07¾; October, $1.07¾@1.08¾; November, $1.08¾@1.09¾. Corn unsettled; receipts, 302,000 bu; shipments, 129,000 bu; ungraded, 50½@51½c; No. 2, 51@51¾c; No. 2, August, 51c; September, 51@51¼c; October, 52¼@52¾c; November, 53¼@53¾c. Oats in fair demand; receipts, 85,000 bu; mixed Western, 36@37½c; white Western, 36@41c.

HAY—Steady and fairly active.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar active and firm; fair to good refining, 7¾@7⅞c. Molasses quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 91c; crude, 6½@7½c; refined, 9¾c bid.

TALLOW—Steady at 6¾@7 1-16c.

RESIN—Firm at $1.45@1.50.

TURPENTINE—Easier at 33c asked.

EGGS—Quiet, but firm; 16@17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $15.87½@16.00. Beef firm. Cut meats dull and lower; long clear middles, $8.62½; short clear middles, $9.00. Lard firm; prime steam, $8.12½@8.15.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm at 15@27c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady at 10@12c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Dull and weak; Western superfine, $3.00@3.75; do extra, $3.75@4.25; do family, $5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and weak; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and August, $1.05¼@1.05¾; September, $1.05¼@1.05¾; October, $1.07@1.07¼; November, $1.08¼@1.08¾. Corn—Western dull and neglected; Western mixed, spot and August, no business done; September, 51@51¼c; October, 51¾@52c. Oats steady; Western white, 39@40c; mixed, 37@38c. Rye quiet at 90c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $19.00@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $16.50; bulk meats, loose, none offering; do packed, 6¼@9¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9¾c. Hams, 12½@13½c. Lard—Refined tierces, 9c.

BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western, packed, 14@20c.

EGGS—Firm at 17c.

PETROLEUM—Crude nominal; refined, 9½c.

COFFEE—A shade higher; strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 13@16½c.

SUGAR—Strong; A soft, 10¼c.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.11.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer steady; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 2s 3d; grain, 7d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,138 brls; wheat, 231,530 bu; corn, 13,176 bu; oats, 7,600 bu; rye, 170 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 228,113 bu; corn, 527 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 522,640 bu; corn, 54,016 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Steady; Minnesota extras, family, old stock and recently ground, $4.75@5.25; do clear, $5.75; do fancy bakers', $6.15; do straight, $6.40; Indiana new wheat, $5.50; Ohio new wheat, $5.50; winter and spring patents, $6.75@7.75. Rye flour dull and lower at $4.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; rejected on track, 95c; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.00¾; No. 2 red, August, $1.00¾ bid, $1.00½ asked; September, $1.00¾ bid, $1.01½ asked; October, $1.03½ bid, $1.04½ asked; November, $1.05¾ bid, $1.06 asked. Corn quiet; yellow Western on track, 53@53½c; high-mixed do, 52¼@53c; rejected do, 52@52½c; sail mixed, August, 50¾c bid, 51½c asked; September, 51½c bid, 51¾c asked; October, 51¾c bid, 52c asked; November, 52½c bid, 53c asked. Oats dull; No. 1 white, 41c; No. 2 do, 39@39½c; No. 3 do, 37½@38c; mixed, 35@36c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef—Mess, $11.50. Mess pork, $16.00. Hams—Smoked, 12@13c; pickled, 10¾@10¾c. Lard—Prime steam, $8.25; kettle, $8.75.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery extra, 25@26c; do good to choice, 23@25; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 23c; Western Reserve extra, 16@17c; do good to choice, 13@15c.

EGGS—Quiet at 18c.

CHEESE—Strong; creamery, 12c; fair to good, 11@11½c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 71,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 9,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 134,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Lower; XX, $3.30@3.50; XXX, $4.00@4.25; family, $4.40@4.50; choice to fancy, $4.70@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat opened better, but declined; No. 2 red, 97¼@97¾@97¼c cash; 98@98¼c August; 89½@89¾c September; 90¼@90¾@90½c October; 91¼@91¾@91¼c November; 89@88½c the year; No. 3 do, 89@88¾c; No. 4 do, 81@82½c. Corn lower; 34¼@34¼c cash; 34¾@34¾c September; 36¼@37¼@36c October; 36¾c November; 36¼c December; 34¼@34¼c the year. Oats easier; 26¼@25¾c cash; 26¼c August. Rye lower at 74c.

LEAD—Quiet at 4¼c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Higher, at $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.75. Dry salt meat lower at $5.40@8.50@8.40@8.65. Bacon quiet at $6.25@9.37½@9.75@9.80. Lard nominal at $7.62½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 285,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 24,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; superfine, $3.00@3.25; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.50@4.75; high grades, $4.87½@5.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet at 59@60c. Oats firm at 40c.

CORN-MEAL—In good demand at $2.30.

HAY—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.00. Lard firm; tierce, 8¾@9¾c; keg, 9¾c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 6@6¼c. Bacon steady with a good demand; shoulders, 6¾c; clear ribs, 9¾c; clear, 10c. Hams—Sugar-cured in good demand at full prices; canvased, 9¾@12¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Western rectified, $1.00@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand fair and market firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime, 13¾@16¾c. Sugar in good demand at full prices; weak; kettle, 10¼@10¾c; yellow clarified, 10¾@10¾. Molasses—No stock. Rice active and firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 5@6¾c.

BRAN—Dull at 70c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, $3.50@4.00; common extras, $4.00@4.50; Wisconsin extras, $4.25@5.25; Minnesota do, $5.00@7.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.25@5.75; Indiana and Illinois, $5.00@6.00; St. Louis, $5.50@6.25; spring wheat patents, $6.50@8.75; winter do, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn in moderate demand; mixed and yellow, 56@58c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 46@48c; No. 2 white, 44@45c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 41@43c. Rye, $1.00.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 26@28c; choice ladle packed, 20@22c; common to good, 16@19c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 14@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; corn, 54,000 bu; wheat, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Inactive and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.03; No. 1 Milwaukee, 95c; No. 2 do, 89¾c; August, 89¾c; September, 88¾c; October, 85¾c; No. 3 do, 80¼c; No. 4, nominal; rejected nominal. Corn higher; No. 2 at 38¾c. Oats scarce; No. 2 at 27c. Rye dull; No. 1 at 76¼c. Barley weak and lower; No. 2 spring, 74c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $16.90 cash and September; $16.50 October. Prime steam lard $7.75 cash and September; $7.80 October.

HOGS—Dull and lower; $4.50@5.00.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; oats, 6,550 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 1,200 bu; oats, 2,500 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, 96c; amber Michigan, 96¾c; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, August, and September, 96¾c; October, 97¾c; November, 98¾c; No. 3 do, 93¼c; rejected, 86c. Corn quiet; high mixed, 43c; No. 2 spot, 42¾c; October, 43¼c; No. 2 white, 43¾c; damaged, 39c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot, 30c; October, 30¼c; rejected, 26¼c. Closed: Wheat easier; No. 2 red, spot and August, 96¾c; September, 96¼c bid; October, 97¼c; November, 98¾c. No. 2 red mixed, 93¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 122,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 139,000 bu; corn, 90,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Cars wheat on track, 500.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 30.—COTTON—Quiet at 11¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet; family, $4.50@4.85; fancy, $5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 amber, 88@90c; No. 2 red winter, 92@94c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Oats weak and lower; No. 2 mixed, 30@31c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2 at 83c. Barley easier, but not quotably lower.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $16.00. Lard easier at $7.75. Bulk meats easier at $5.62½@8.12½. Bacon quiet at 6¼c, 9¼c, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher at $1.11.

BUTTER—Firm; choice Western Reserve, 17@18c; choice Central Ohio, 15@16c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—COTTON—Quiet at 11¼c.

FLOUR—Dull; extra, $3.25@3.75; extra family, $3.75@4.75; A No. 1, $4.75@5.00; choice fancy, $6.00@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer at 88c. Corn active but lower; No. 2 white, 44c; do mixed, 42½@43c. Oats easier; No. 2 white, 31½c; do mixed, 30½c. Rye dull, weak, and lower; No. 2, 82c.

HAY—Steady at $10.00@14.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a good demand, at $15.50. Lard in fair demand; prime steam, 8¼c. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, 5⅝c; clear ribs, 8¾c; clear, 9c. Bacon easier; shoulders dull; clear ribs, $9.50; clear, $10.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12¼@12½c.

WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher at $1.11.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 19,025 bu; shipments, 23,216 bu; market slow; No. 2, cash, 80c; September, 80c; No. 3, cash, 72½c; September, 72½c. Corn—Receipts, 5,359 bu; shipments, 1,541 bu; dull; No. 2, cash, 27¾c; October, 27¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 white, $1.06; August, $1.05¾; September, $1.04¾; October, $1.05¼ bid; No. 2 white, $1.02¼.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 58,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 68,000 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; high mixed, 36¾@37¼c; mixed, 36¼@37c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 27¼@27¾c. Rye easy; No. 2, 74@74½c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.10.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected and entirely nominal. Corn dull and lower; sales of 16,000 bu, including car lots, at 45c. Oats—Market bare.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower; corn, 5⅛c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 91@92c. Corn steady at 40@40¼c. Oats quiet at 28¼@30c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn dull; Western mixed, 49c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—Very strong; standard white, 110 test, 10c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude irregular at $1.10½ at Parker's for shipment; refined firm at 9⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—Opened dull; highest, 92½c; lowest, 90c; closed at 90⅝c; shipments, 47,300; charters, none; sales, 25,330.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—COTTON—Easier; middling, 11¾c; low middling, 11¼c; good ordinary, 10⅜c; net receipts, 1,548 bales; gross, 2,306; sales, 500; stock, 33,488.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 11¾c; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 40 bales; shipments, 325 bales; stock, 8,215 bales.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Business less active to-day on account of the stormy weather. Cotton goods in steady demand. York and Everett denims advanced ½c. Prints in fair request, and Lancaster fancies advanced to 5½c. Ginghams continue active. Men's woolens quiet.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 30.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 30½c.

Surprised to Death.

Old John Morris, a Little Rock negro, hit upon the idea of Tanner anti-bilious pills, compounded, as he declared, according to a recipe obtained of the great faster. He sold some to a woman, who died soon after taking them. John was arrested and taken to court, where the following dialog took place: "Where did you get the medicine you gave the woman?" "I made hit from d'rections sent ter me by Dr. Tanner." "What are its component parts?" "Hit's made outen roots from de groun' and leaves from de trees. Does yer wanter buy a bottle, Jedge?" "No, sir, I don't. The charge against you is a serious one. What made your medicine kill the woman?" "Why, Jedge, de medicine didn't kill de 'oman." "What killed her?" "Why, Jedge, de 'oman died ob de surprise. Yer see she had been takin' eberything in de medical market an' hit didn't do her no good. She didn't hab much confidence in my medicine, and when she tuck hit an' foun' that hit went right ter wurk tearin' at de corners of de biliousness hit surprised de 'oman to death. Yer can't hole a man for surprisin' anybody ter death. Ef I come an' tells you a good piece ob news, an' you falls dead, de law can't hold me 'sponsible. An' 'cordin' ter de same 'stronomy, if I gins a woman a dose ob medicine an' hit surprise her ter death, de law can't put de clamps on me." The Justice is considering the points of John's argument, but John is still in jail.

The Grand Central Hotel, 671 Broadway, New York, has become very popular in the hands of its new proprietors, Messrs. Keefer, McKinnie & Co. The reputation for ability and liberality which these gentlemen gained as managers of the Manhattan Beach Hotel follows them in their new enterprise. A fact that may not be generally known is that the Grand Central is the largest and best ventilated hotel in New York, and its central location makes it a very desirable hotel for both business and pleasure seekers to stop at.

MARINE NEWS.

Grain Freights Slightly Lower Yesterday.

Several Disasters in the River of a Serious Nature.

HOME GATHERINGS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights closed ¼ cent lower, at 4¼ cents for corn to Buffalo. The Buffalo charters were the propellers St. Louis and Waverly and Buffalo, wheat (at 5 cents) and corn, and New York corn on through rates to the seaboard; schooners T. Parsons, J. D. Sawyer, Cossack, Homer, corn at 4½ cents; schooners S. Flint, D. Vance, J. I. Case, corn at 4¼ cents; schooner Marengo, wheat at 4¾ cents; schooner J. C. Wells, flax seed. To Port Colborne—Schooner Two Friends, wheat through to Kingston. To Sarnia—Propeller Champlain, corn. Capacity about 150,000 bushels wheat and 335,000 bu corn.

DOCK NOTES.

Sunday afternoon the tug Gardiner brought the schooner Telegraph in contact with a barge towed by the tug Ewing. The result was a total demoralization of the bow of the Telegraph.

Capt. Louis Gray is unfortunate indeed. Evening before last he ran the tug Louie Dole into the stern of the Anchor liner Annie Sherwood, and made kindling-wood of the timbers. Temporary repairs have enabled the Sherwood to clear for Buffalo.

Evening before last the propeller Dean Richmond ran down the schooner Maj. Ferry near Eighteenth street bridge. The accident was the result of carelessness.

Capt. Fahey, of the schooner Eliza Day, is the proud father of a bonny boy baby.

The schooners Brooklyn and Lena Johnson, as well as the scow Moses Gage, are in dry-dock at Miller Brothers'.

LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—Passed up—Propellers Winslow, Badger State, Avon, Arabia; steam-barges B. W. Jenness and barges, Alpena and barges, Ira Chaffee and barges, Lincoln and barges; schooners Kate Winslow, Scotia, H. W. Sage, H. G. Cleveland, Lem Ellsworth, Siberia, Leadville, Mineral State, George Murray, Delaware, Queen City, Camden, Jura, C. H. Benton, Emerald, Our Son, Albacore, Hercules, S. Neelon.

Passed down—Propellers China and Argyle, schooners Sligo, J. McGee, Sam Cook, Commodore Vanderbilt, Chicago; steam-barges Tempest and barges, P. H. Birckhead and barges, Ohio and barges, Raleigh and consort, C. Hurlbut and consort, Mineral Rock and barges, Tecumseh and schooners Tim Baker and Mary Lyon, W. H. Gratwick and consorts, S. E. Sheldon and consort, E. B. Hale and schooners Alva Bradley and Fayette Brown, Salina and barges, Germania and barges, Superior and consort and schooners Escanaba and S. H. Kimball, Bay City and barges, Clinton and barges and schooner Grantham; schooners American Union, R. B. Hayes, Prince Alfred, A. M. Peterson, W. H. Rounds, F. W. Gifford, H. D. Root, Monterey, John O'Neill, E. C. Hutchinson, Sweetheart.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—Arrived—Propellers Fred Kelley, Escanaba, ore; China, Duluth; schooners M. R. Warner, Helvetia, Zach Chandler, Ahira Cobb, Escanaba, ore.

Cleared—Propellers Roanoke, Starucca, Chicago; Empire State, Duluth; schooners Exile, coal; Mont Blanc, Marquette; Minnehaha, Duluth, railroad iron; M. R. Warner, William McGregor, Escanaba.

Charters—Schooners Herbert Dudley, coal, Cleveland to Sarnia, 55 cents; J. R. Pelton, coal to Detroit, 45 cents; Wave Crest, block stone to Toronto on p. t.; R. Morwood, coal to Kingston on p. t.; Emma Hutchinson, John O'Neil, Sweetheart, coal to Milwaukee, $1 free; Prince Alfred, ore, Marquette to Buffalo, $2.70; C. H. Johnson, Wabash, Fitzhugh, coal to Marquette on p. t.; Everleigh, coal to Sault, 85c free, and ore, Port Lock Harbor to Cleveland, $2.75; Thomas Gawn, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, p. t.; J. F. Joy, coal to Portage, $1.10 free; William Young, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, $2.25; Minnehaha, railroad iron to Duluth, p. t.; propellers Hiawatha, coal, Erie to Duluth, p. t.; Fairbanks, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, $1 free.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—During last night the wind shifted to the east and blew quite fresh from that quarter.

The schooner D. S. Austin, corn-laden, took out a clearance for Buffalo and the schooner Penokee for Escanaba, where she loads ore for Chicago at $1 per ton. Both vessels are still in the harbor to-night.

The steam-barge Minneapolis, en route to Chicago with the David Vance in tow, came into the harbor this morning for repairs to her machinery. She got away again to-night.

The arrivals from below to-day are the schooners Emma L. Coyne, Leonard Hanna, and barge C. H. Weeks.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Arrivals—Propellers N. K. Fairbank, V. H. Ketchum, Smith Moore, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propeller V. H. Ketchum; schooners G. M. Hutchinson, George Murray, and barges Morning Star and Genesee Chief, Chicago.

Charters—Schooner B. F. Bruce, iron to Chicago, 95 cents; propeller Fairbank, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, $1.00.

Canal freights—Shipments of wheat at 6 cents and corn at 5⅜ cents, but boat men are asking 5½ cents on corn to New York. Pine lumber, $2.50 per 1,000 feet to Albany, and $3.50 to New York. Staves to New York, $1.50 per ton.

Canal shipments, 400,000 bushels.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Aug. 30.—Passed up—Schooners Lewis Ross, Kingston to Chicago, pig-iron; M. L. Beck, Kingston to Chicago, salt; Lady Dufferin, Kingston to Chicago, light; Laura, Kingston to Chicago, light; propeller Africa, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Passed down—Nothing.

The schooner Lady Dufferin, which arrived in leaky condition, has gone into dry-dock at St. Catherines.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 30.—Arrived—Propellers Forest City, Coffinberry, Napunet, Egyptian, D. W. Rust; schooners H. H. Brown, Thomas Gawn, Unadilla, Fred A. Morse, J. C. Harrison, City of Green Bay, C. N. King, H. P. Newcomb, C. P. Winch, G. D. Russell, Pelican, Clara Parker, Christiana Nilson, Alice Richards, D. K. Clint, L. C. Butts.

Cleared—Schooners C. A. King, Minnie Lawson, and Pulaskski.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Aug. 30.—Arrived—Steamers Lake Erie, from Chicago, passengers and freight; Simcoe, from Chicago, passengers and freight.

Sailed—Steamers Lake Erie, Chicago, passengers and freight; Simcoe, Chicago, passengers and freight.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 30.—Arrived yesterday—Schooners M. F. Merrick, Belle Stevens, Maple Leaf, Emma Maria; tug Favorite.

Departed yesterday—Propellers Manistee, Japan, Quebec.

Arrived to-day—Propellers Arctic and Peerless.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 30.—Passed down—Propellers H. Hurd and Japan.

Arrived—Propeller J. S. Fay, schooner Rhodes D. Waggstaff, propeller Annie Smith, schooners Brightie, Goshawk, Iron State, and Howe.

LACHINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACHINE, Ont., Aug. 30.—The propeller Ocean, bound from Chicago for Montreal, ran aground in Lake St. Louis this morning during a dense fog, and became fastened. Barges have been secured and the vessel will be lightered, when it is expected she will be got off uninjured.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 30.—Passed up—Propeller Dominion, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Down—Propeller Lewis Strickland, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 30.—Arrived—Propeller Ocean, from Chicago, 45,000 bushels of corn, and sailed for Montreal.

ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 30.—Cleared—Schooner Lottie Cooper, for Escanaba.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, light.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdall, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Juniata, Erie, sundries.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Ludington, lumber.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr T. Moss, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Keldrum, Podunk, railroad ties.
Schr Two Brothers, Michigan City, light.
Schr White Oak, Ludington, lumber.
Schr A. Loutit, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Guido, Pierport, lumber.
Schr E. Day, Manistee, lumber.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Flat Rock, lumber.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, lumber.
Schr M. Nau, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ann Maria, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Naragansett, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, lumber.
Schr E. P. Royce, Ludington, lumber.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. Mullen, Traverse Bay, bark.
Schr J. Duvall, Kewaunee, railroad ties.
Schr Marengo, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Otter, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Nellie Wilder, Charlotte, coal.
Schr William Smith, Muskegon, railroad ties.
Schr L. Ludington, Traverse Bay, bark.
Schr Lookout, Depere, lumber.
Schr Kate Darley, Menominee, lumber.
Schr D. A. Wells, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Pride, Pentwater, railroad ties.
Schr Kate Kelley, Evanston, light.
Schr B. Barnes, Menominee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Jessie Drummond, Port Colborne, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, 57,000 bu corn.
Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, 55,000 bu wheat.
Schr M. Copely, Buffalo, 19,500 bu flax seed.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Prop Wocoken, Buffalo, 72,000 bu corn.
Schr Argonaut, Buffalo, 57,000 bu corn.
Prop Delaware, Erie, 60,000 bu corn and sundries.
Schr West Side, Kingston, 20,607 bu corn.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, 43,000 bu wheat.
Schr Monitor, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat.
Prop Canisteo, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat, 1,375 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn.
Prop Lawrence, Port Huron, 10,000 bu corn, 550 brls pork.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 45,000 bu corn, 625 brls flour, 500 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Adventure, Buffalo, 9,254 bu wheat.
Schr Red White and Blue, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop Lycoming, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn and sundries.
Schr Sunnyside, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Schr R. Campbell, Muskegon.
Schr Phenix, Grand Haven.
Schr Duncan Duncan City.
Schr Live Oak, Ludington.
Schr Nabob, Muskegon.
Schr C. Raab, Manistee.
Schr E. Bates, Muskegon.
Schr J. O. Moss, Manistee.
Schr A. M. Beers, Bay du Norque.
Schr Yankee Blade, Ludington.
Schr B. F. Wade, Ahnapee.
Schr E. R. Blake, Muskegon.
Schr A. L. Potter, Manistee.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague.
Prop J. S. Severns, Saugatuck.
Schr Japan, Ludington.
Schr Contest, Muskegon.
Schr E. E. Thompson, Muskegon.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Drummond's Island.
Schr Sardinia, Montague.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River.
Schr Spy, Muskegon.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon.
Schr Herschel, Menominee.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee.
Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier.
Prop Mary Mills, Muskegon.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Muskegon.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon.
Schr P. Calkins, Traverse City.
Schr E. M. Carrington, Muskegon.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven.
Schr Transit, Montague.
Schr E. Allen, Menominee.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee.
Schr E. Ellenwood, Montague.
Schr Australia, Muskegon.
Schr Rosa Belle, Grand Haven.
Schr Clara, Menominee.
Schr Ann Maria, Ludington.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Muskegon.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven.
Prop Trader, Muskegon.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Manistee.

A Vienna Sensation.

London Times.

Vienna has had a three-days' sensation trial. Baron Prochazka, a man of high standing in the army and in society, and Franz Krieghammer, his agent, were charged with obtaining 120,000 francs and the promise of 280,000 francs more from four Paris speculators, by means of a forged concession for a casino gaming-table from the San Marino Republic. It was alleged that in the course of last year Prochazka made the acquaintance at Rome of Palamede Malpeli, the Chief of the San Marino Militia and Police, and agreed to obtain a concession for a gaming-house. San Marino was a party to the European Convention for the gradual closing of old and the prohibition of new gaming-tables, and Prochazka had at first simply a concession signed by Malpeli, which was absolutely worthless. Last October, however, he submitted to the four Parisian financiers a concession purporting to be signed by the two Secretaries of State, Belluzzi and Fattari, whose signatures were certified by the Italian Consul. They gave him 120,000 francs on account, of which he gave 50,000 francs to Malpeli and 20,000 francs to Krieghammer, and he tried to get the bill for 280,000 francs discounted; but before this sum was paid the concession was discovered to be a forgery by Malpeli, and Prochazka was charged with being accessory to the fraud, it being alleged that, though his antecedents were unexceptionable, speculation had lately involved him in difficulties. Attempts to insure his life, in which he misstated his age, and other suspicious circumstances were cited as implying his guilt. On being interrogated, however, he maintained that Malpeli (who has absconded from San Marino to escape prosecution) imposed upon him. He acknowledged his pecuniary embarrassments, and that the erection of a gaming-table was not an act of high morality on the part of a retired soldier, the bearer of several Austrian decorations, and who had served with credit in campaigns from 1849 to 1866; but he represented himself as the dupe of Malpeli. The trial ended last night in the acquittal of both the accused.

A natural beautifier and restorer of the complexion—Cuticura Medicinal Soap.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely cure and end pain. 35 cents.

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RUPTURE *$100 Reward.*

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 9, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 29 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use.

Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.

Manufacturers of the

SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

Patented March 26, 1876.

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FOR SALE.

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PAPILLON!

For burns by heat, vapor, or steam, is superior to oil to soothe and heal the parts.

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VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents, 92 & 94 Lake-st., cor. Dearborn.

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Rubber GOSSAMER COATS, Ladies' Circulars, etc., Wholesale and Retail. R. T. WHELPLEY, 131 and 133 Lake-st.

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BIRDS F. KAEMPFER'S MOCKING-BIRD FOOD, Wholesale and Retail. 127 South Clark-st.

RAILROAD TICKETS.

CHEAP R. R. TICKETS At NAT. REEVES & CO.'S, Ticket Brokers, 100 S. Clark-st. (in Gents' Furnishing Store). Tickets Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Reduced rates to all parts.

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LAXATIVE

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AND ALL DISORDERS ARISING FROM AN OBSTRUCTED STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

One Lozenge is the usual dose, to be taken at bed-time; dissolve slowly in the mouth, or eat like fruit or a confection.

Physicians and the Faculty prescribe and indorse it.

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Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

The steerage rates by the

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

from BREMEN to CHICAGO is $41, and the only Agents authorized to sell these tickets are

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., GENERAL AGENTS.
J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., LOCAL AGENT.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA, Sept. 4, 3 p m | ETHIOPIA, Sept. 18, 3 p m
ANCHORIA, Sept. 11, 10 am | BOLIVIA, Sept. 25, 10 a m

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs

New York to London direct.

VICTORIA, Sept. 4, 3 p m | ALSATIA, Sept. 18, 10 a m

Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.
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JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

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Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowest rates. Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Drafts for £1, and upwards, at lowest rates.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l Western Agent.

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LADIES' "Common Sense" Shoes Cures Corns, Bunions, and Enlarged Joints. C. E. WISWALL & CO., 86 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WOOD MANTELS

WM. H. FOULKE & CO., No. 335 WABASH-AV.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY,
3 AND 4 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. Friday, Sept. 10, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing, by or before the 20th of September, 1880, the following supplies to the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required, viz.:

7,600 pounds Rice, prime, in Tomlinson's patent half-barrels.

2,400 cans Pears, "California," new crop, in cases, strapped.

48,000 3-pound cans Tomatoes, best quality, new crop. To be in strong cases, strapped. Cans and labels to be clean and in good order. Time of delivery to be stated.

All boxes to be well strapped with iron, to go completely round the ends, and be thoroughly nailed.

Actual tare at the time of delivery is required, and no charge for packages, which must be in the very best shipping order, will be allowed.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, and must be accompanied by samples.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals or further information will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Major and C. S., U. S. Army.

Proposals for Ambulance and Wagon Parts.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, Ill., August 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, September 20, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing Ambulance and Wagon Parts (made according to prescribed specifications), consisting of Axles, Bolsters, Bows, Pipe Boxes, Felloes, Hounds, Hubs, Coupling Poles, Thimble Skeins, Sliders, Spokes, and Tongues, delivery to be made at this Depot or at San Francisco, Cal. Bids will be made accordingly.

Proposals for a less quantity than the whole required will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast.

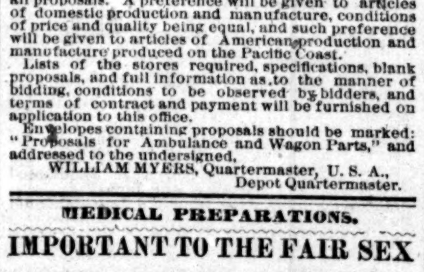
Lists of the stores required, specifications, blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Ambulance and Wagon Parts," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM MYERS, Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO THE FAIR SEX



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Pamphlets sent free.

Sold in Chicago by all Druggists.

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92 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn.

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NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,

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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

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Educates Young Men and Women for practical life. Offers better advantages for a thorough ENGLISH COURSE, a sound BUSINESS COURSE, or a complete course in PEN ART, than can be found elsewhere. Expenses low. Location perfect. Send for the illustrated college paper. Address G. W. BROWN, Box 330, Jacksonville, Ill.

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GODFREY, ILL.

Parents wishing a school in mild climate for daughters, will find Monticello Seminary delightfully situated, and complete in all departments.

H. N. HASKELL, Principal.

Mademoiselle de Janon,

(Successor and former Partner of the late Miss Haines,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children at 10 Gramercy Park, New York, on Thursday, Sept. 23. Careful training and thorough instruction in every department. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 4.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

A Christian Family School for Boys. Session begins Sept. 7, 1880. Send or call for Catalogues at Chicago office, Room 13 Methodist Church Block.

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MISS DEVEREUX'S HOME AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, 34 Newbury-st., Boston. Native Professors of languages, distinguished lecturers. Pupils prepared for college and Harvard examinations. References: Rev. Drs. Orville Dewey, Ed. E. Hale; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston; Col. Jas. A. Howe and Mr. J. G. McKindley, of Kenosha, Wis.; Mr. D. R. Holt, 206 Water-st., Chicago; Mr. Wildman Mills, Lexington, Mich. Address during August at Marshfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Pa., opens Sept. 8. Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, and English. Degrees conferred. For circulars apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Esq., No. 69 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,

Morgan Park, near Chicago. Fall Term, September 7. For Catalogues, address G. THAYER, Pres't, Morgan Park, Ill., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

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312 Chicago-av., cor. State-st.

Fifth year begins Sept. 9. For full information address C. N. FESSENDEN, 312 Chicago-av.

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This College is thoroughly furnished for giving a superior education in Collegiate and Eclectic Courses of Study, and also in Music and Art. By reason of its endowment its charges are unusually moderate. Send for Catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Pres., Elmira, N. Y.

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Will reopen Sept. 16. Kindergarten and Department for Boys attached. Apply to Miss E. S. KIRKLAND, 275 Huron-st.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY,

A boarding school for girls at Bordulac, Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation, thorough training, and home care. Terms moderate. The twenty-fifth school year will begin on Sept. 21, 1880. For catalogue apply to MISS GRACE I. JONES, Principal.

MISSES GRANT'S SEMINARY.

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For Boarding and Day Scholars. 12th year beginning Thursday, Sept. 16.

HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

New Haven, Conn. Preparatory to Yale College. Boys from abroad placed in private homes carefully selected by the Rector. Trustees—H. White, M. A., T. D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D., E. W. Blake, LL.D., T. A. Thacher, LL.D., H. C. Kingsley, M.A., A. C. Twining, LL.D., S. E. Baldwin, M.A.

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The Illinois Conservatory of Music,

Jacksonville, Illinois, offers Musical Instruction unsurpassed in America. For Circular address WILLIAM D. SANDERS, Superintendent.

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Jacksonville, Illinois, as an educator of Young Ladies, is unsurpassed in America. For Circular address ELMORE CHASE, Superintendent.

EAST WALNUT-ST. SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, 1221 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, is well provided for giving a superior education in collegiate, eclectic, and preparatory departments; in music and art; also pupils prepared for Harvard examinations. Reopens Sept. 15 for boarding and day pupils. Mrs. HENRIETTA KUTZ, Principal.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY.

For circulars address, or call, on Principal, Miss C. A. GREGG, 15 and 17 South Sheldon-st., Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

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MRS. W. M. CARY, MISS CARY.

Established 1842. French the Language of the School.

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Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Ancient and Modern Languages taught. French is the language of the family. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Prin.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

25 West Forty-sixth-st., New York, reopens Sept. 27. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months. Drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduates.

Miss Eddy's Kindergarten and School,

25 BISHOP COURT, one block east of Union Park. Next School Year will begin Sept. 6th, 1880. Apply for terms.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL, Law Department of Washington University. Fourteenth Annual Term commences Wednesday, October 13, 1880. Course of Study two Annual Terms, seven months each. Students admitted to senior class on examination. Tuition, $80 per term. Address, HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean of Faculty, St. Louis.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (FORmerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will reopen Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter personally as above.

MISS D. B. BURT'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and misses, 2045 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, will reopen Sept. 22, 1880. Choice location and best advantages for social and intellectual culture. Pupils receive personal care and instruction. Number received into the family limited. Circulars free.

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HEKTOGRAPH

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 60 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aCedar Rapids Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 am	* 2:00 pm
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	*10:15 pm	* 6:00 am
bMilwaukee Express	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	8:30 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
bGreen Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 am
bGreen Bay Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 am
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	* 9:31 am	* 6:15 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bWinona & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bLake Geneva	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
bLake Geneva Express	* 8:15 am	* 7:30 pm
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:15 pm	*10:20 am

For suburban trains, get local time-card 62 Clark-st.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m. Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 p. m. train to Des Moines. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bNebraska Express	10:05 am	b 4:05 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:30 am	b 2:45 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 am	b 1:50 pm
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bKansas & Colorado Ex.	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bAurora Passenger	1:00 pm	10:10 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	3:15 pm	b 7:00 pm
bSt. Louis Passenger	4:35 pm	b10:55 am
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex	4:35 pm	b10:55 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	b 7:50 am
bAurora Passenger	6:20 pm	b 8:55 am
cOmaha Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 pm	b 6:35 am
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 pm	10:15 pm

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger-Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. C., B. & Q. Din ing-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 am	* 7:45 pm
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 am † 9:00 pm	* 4:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am † 9:00 pm	* 4:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	* 7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Elgin Express	* 9:45 am	* 4:15 pm
Byron Passenger	* 4:00 pm	*10:50 am
Elgin Fast Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	5:00 pm	10:00 am

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse and Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	* 8:30 pm
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 am
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 pm	* 8:30 pm
Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	‡ 7:20 am
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 pm	* 8:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 pm	* 8:30 pm
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 am	*10:00 am
Pontiac Express	* 4:45 pm	* 8:30 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:50 am	* 6:35 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 pm	* 2:45 pm

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City & Santa Fe Night Ex	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Express	* 9:00 am	* 2:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	§ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:[illegible] pm
New York & Boston Ex. (daily)	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex.	§ 3:30 pm	§ [illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express	†9:10 pm	*6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 pm	* 3:30 pm
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	†9:10 pm	‡ 6:30 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 4:20 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Express	* 10:20 pm	* 5:40 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:00 pm
" Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:10 am

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 am	* 5:50 am
Fast Line	§ 4:55 pm	§ 8:30 pm

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
" Night Express	§ 8:10 pm	§ 7:30 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewart-avs.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 am	* 4:00 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:50 pm	§ 7:00 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Tickets for sale at the Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Express	* 8:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Night Express	† 9:00 pm	‡ 8:40 am
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave & arrive cor Western-av & 26th	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:20 am

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 am	* 7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	§ 5:30 pm	§ 8:40 am
Pacific Express	* 5:15 pm	§ 8:30 am
Fast Line	§ 9:40 pm	§ 6:30 am

†Daily, except Saturday. ‡Daily, except Monday. §Daily.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, M'ntwoc, (daily*) 9 a m
Saturday Boat don't leave until........8 p m
Night b'ts for Milw'ke, &c, Tues. & Frid. 7 p m, & Sat. 8 p m
Ludington, Manistee, &c., Sat. & Sund'y excepted. 9 a m
Kewaunee, Ahnepee, &c., Tues. & Frid. 7 p m, & Frid. 9 a m
Grand Haven, Muskegon, G. Rapids, &c. (daily*) 7 p m
For Green Bay, &c., Tuesday and Friday........7 p m
For Escanaba & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday 7 p m
Office & Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Except Sunday